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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reagan Reports on NATO Forces Criticized [Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Sep] AA 1
Zholkver Compares Soviet, U.S. Disarmament Stands AA 3
Varna Conference Urges End to Arms Race [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Sep] AA 4
Nongovernmental Disarmament Committees Meet [Vukolov, Stepanenko] AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA Cites CEMA Executive Committee Communique [23 Sep] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Reportage on Gromyko Meetings With UN Envoys CC 1
  Egyptian Foreign Minister CC 1
  Iraqi Foreign Minister CC 1
  France's Cheysson CC 2
  Belgian Counterpart CC 2
  Spanish Foreign Minister CC 3
  Mexican Counterpart CC 3
  SFRY's Dizdarevic CC 4
Commentaries on UN General Assembly Session CC 4
  Solton: Nuclear Threat Paramount CC 4
  Zubkov: World's Destiny at Stake CC 5
  Kornilov: Central Items Noted CC 6
  Matyash: Tasks Viewed CC 7
Comparison of Chernenko Greetings to Youth Group CC 8
Ablamov Comments on IMF Meeting, Bloated Dollar CC 9
IAEA General Conference Opens in Vienna CC 10
  Soviet Delegate Address CC 10
Prague Journalists Symposium Discusses Revanchism [Levin] CC 11
Journalist Seminar in India Examines Media Role CC 11
Civil Aviation Minister Meets ICAO President CC 12
Arkhipov Meets With Bulgarian, Cuban Officials [PRAVDA 23 Sep] CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reaction to President Reagan's 24 Sep UN Speech A 1
  CC Adviser Menshikov Comments [BBC Television] A 1
  'No Indication' of Change A 2
  Space Proposals Rejected A 3
UN Session Commences; U.S. Policy Analyzed A 3
  Beglov: U.S. as Obstacle A 3
  U.S. Course Worrisome [Chernyshev] A 4

IZVESTIYA: U.S. Preparing for World Hegemony A 5
Solton: U.S. 'Obsessed' With Military Supremacy A 6
Shultz Links Bulgaria, Others to Drug Trade A 7
Kalyagin on Reagan-Mondale Debates, Campaign A 7

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Reports End of NPC Session in Beijing [22 Sep] B 1
U.S. Seeks Cocom 'Understanding' for PRC [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Sep] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae Visits, Meetings C 1
    Meets With Baybakov 17 Sep [PRAVDA 19 Sep] C 1
    Meets Ryabov 19 Sep [IZVESTIYA 21 Sep] C 1
Comparison of Tikhonov Reply to Japanese Governor [PRAVDA 23 Sep] C 1
Japanese Defense Head in U.S. for Annual Talks C 1
Protests as U.S. Nuclear Sub Leaves Japanese Port C 2
Japanese-S. Korean Relations, U.S. Plans Viewed [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 14 Sep] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Andrionov Views Arrest of Western 'Spies' D 1
Kachanov Condemns West's Policy Towards DRA D 2
U.S. Attempts To Raise Afghan Issue at UN Hit [Beloshapko] D 3
G. Ustinov Reviews Kabul Airport Bombing [IZVESTIYA 15 Sep] D 4
Rebels Arrested for Kabul Airport Explosion D 7
Missile Attack on Afghan Airliner Cited D 7
USSR Military Officer Recounts Experience in DRA [PRAVDA 20 Sep] D 7
Dispatch Describes Military Life in DRA [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Sep] D 8
Commentary Notes U.S. 'Fabrications' on India D 8
Indian Minister Cited on U.S. Spy Activities D 9
U.S. Supplies Mistaken Data to Pakistan on India [Kalyagin] D 9
U.S., Pakistan Role in Indian Hijackings Scored [Bokhonko] D 10
India Reiterates Stance on PRC Border Dispute D 10
Briefs: DRA Representatives Visit Uzbekistan D 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Comparison of Kapitsa Meeting With Lao Envoy E 1
Kharkov Sees U.S. Threatening New Zealand E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR's Marchuk Receives Bulgaria's Doynov [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] F 1
  IZVESTIYA on Doynov Visit [23 Sep] F 1
Vatchenko Presents Award to Bulgaria's Stanishev F 1
Bulgaria's Filipov Interviewed at Plovdiv Fair [Makeyev] F 1
PRAVDA Cites EINHEIT Article by SED's Mittag [12 Sep] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Comparison of Chernenko Address to Finland G 1
Comparison of Koivisto Armistice Day Speech G 1
Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa Visits Soviet Union G 1
  Departs Helsinki G 1
  Sorsa Greeted on Arrival G 1
  Tikhonov, Sorsa Open Talks G 1
FRG Representatives, SPD Group Visit Moscow G 2
  Public Representatives Meet G 2
  FRG's Ehmke, Bahr Interviewed G 2
  Ponomarev Addresses Meeting G 3
  Zagladin, Bahr Addresses G 5
  Tolkunov, FRG's Voight Speak G 6
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on FRG Role in Northern Europe [Vakulovskiy, 14 Sep] G 7
BBC Film Shows Soviet Threat in 'Sinister' Form [Borin] G 8
Soviet-British Mideast Consultations Held 24 Sep G 8
RDF Example of Increasing British Militarism [Ilyashenko] G 8
Ponomarev Meets British CP Delegation on Arrival G 9
Fabius Discusses Strengthening French Defense [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Sep] G 9
Spanish Military Exercises Tied to NATO Alliance [Nikolayev] G 10
Pope Faces 'Broad Opposition' From Priests, Masses [Zorin] G 11

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Ponomarev Meets With Syrian Ba'th Leader [PRAVDA 21 Sep] H 1
Syrian Minister Cited on USSR Power Project Aid H 1
Lebanese Political Delegation Visits Tolkunov [IZVESTIYA 22 Sep] H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Upcoming French Withdrawal From Chad Viewed J 1
  IZVESTIYA Report [Kovalenko, 19 Sep] J 1
  PRAVDA Column [Tarutin, 20 Sep] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

- Further Reportage on Kapitonov in Mexico K 1
  - Received by De la Madrid K 1
    [IZVESTIYA 19 Sep]
  - Speaks in Parliament K 2
    [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
  - Communique Issued K 3
    [IZVESTIYA 21 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Chernenko, Top Officials at Writers Union Plenum R 1
  - Chernenko Addresses Meeting R 1
  - TV Shows Officials' Placement R 9
- PRAVDA Publishes Chernenko Awards Decree, No Photo R 9
  [24 Sep]
  - World Leader Congratulations R 9
- PRAVDA Reports Chebrikov Activities in Estonia R 10
  [24 Sep]
- Importance of International Education Stressed R 11
  [Dashdamirov in PRAVDA 14 Sep]
- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA To Publish Bitov Articles R 15
- Ukrainian Civil Rights Advocate Seriously Ill R 15
  [FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 22 Sep]
- Briefs: Rural Migration Reduced R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

- Factories for New Row-Crop Tractor Discussed T 1
- Agricultural Growth Outlined in 1985 Draft Plan T 1
- Briefs: Kirghiz Presented With Award T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

- Cosmonauts Complete Astrophysical Experiments U 1
  - Photograph Earth's Oceans U 1
  - Conserve 350 KG of Fuel U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Military Political Organs V 1
  [Editorial, 8 Sep]
- PRAVDA on Ratmanova Island Border Guard Duties V 3
  [Krivel, 21 Sep]

REAGAN REPORTS ON NATO FORCES CRITICIZED

PM231127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[International observer V. Pustov article: "Words and Deeds. On the U.S. President's Reports to Congress With Regard To Increasing the Might of NATO Nuclear and Conventional Forces"]

[Text] Following a number of meetings with Republican congressmen, during which President R. Reagan tried to secure support for a new record U.S. military budget, he has sent the House of Representatives and the Senate reports on building up the NATO bloc's nuclear and conventional forces. Evidently taking into consideration the furious election campaign under way in the country, both documents are thickly littered with quite transparent allusions to the "threat" allegedly stemming from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as well as with hypocritical assertions of the Washington administration's desire "to strengthen deterrence and defense," prevent aggression," and so forth. But if we push this propaganda curtain aside, crudely worked as ever, then the attempts of the present White House master, which have long been known to everyone, to achieve U.S. and NATO military superiority in all spheres -- precisely in all spheres! -- are laid bare. Reagan is categorical: "We must strengthen all our forces."

The first report, which deals with nuclear forces in "the NATO theater of military operations," admits that the Natoites have "significantly strengthened" their nuclear potential over the past few years. But this is not enough for the U.S. President. Pointing out that the nuclear forces are "the most effective means in the NATO arsenal," he demands their further improvement and modernization, including enhanced survivability. Here it is proposed that the European allies follow the U.S. example. "I intend," Reagan declares, "to prompt our allies to treat this problem just as seriously... The United States will continue to provide leadership and encouragement to prompt the allies to fulfill their share of future programs."

As a result of this "prompting," as is known, the deployment of American Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles has already begun and is continuing in a number of West European countries. The fact that West Europe is being turned into a launch site for American first-strike nuclear missile weapons jeopardizes peace and the security of the peoples not only of our continent but also far beyond it, not to mention the fact that these countries are thus becoming nuclear hostages of Washington.

However, the American Administration is seeking to go still further along an extremely dangerous path, pursuing the aim of upsetting the existing equilibirum of both strategic and operational-tactical nuclear forces. Here, too, Reagan plainly lets the cat out of the bag. "Our aim," he declares, "is still not so much not to lag behind the level of the Warsaw Pact forces in terms of system and warhead numbers as to have forces adequate to ensure the reliable prevention of aggression and defense."

The "prevention of aggression" is a type of verbal fig leaf designed to cover up Washington's true aims and plans. And the essence of these is to accumulate nuclear missile means "adequate" for Washington in conjunction with its NATO allies to pursue a position of strength policy in violation of the principle of equality and identical security (on which an accord was reached between the USSR and the United States in 1979).

The President's second report to Congress is devoted to further strengthening the potential of the North Atlantic bloc's conventional armed forces. It, too, admits that there has been a significant increase in the quantity and quality of the arms and military hardware in recent years with which these forces are equipped.

And it also refers to not being content with what has been achieved. "We must continue," the report states, "fulfilling the programs that we have already begun to implement."

When Reagan says "we," he means in this specific instance not only and not so much the United States. His appeals not to be stinting on money for arms are directed, above all, to the West European allies. "All members of the alliance," he categorically declares, "must participate in strengthening the might of conventional forces. The allies...must make additional sacrifices for the sake of further strengthening NATO's military potential... We will continue to prompt all the allies to make a bigger contribution to strengthening NATO defense."

It is a question, in particular, of allocating ever larger annual sums to acquire new military hardware and to conduct scientific research and experimental design work on the basis of the use of "new technology," of funding measures aimed at enhancing the troops' combat readiness and "capacity for lengthy action," and of realizing various kinds of military programs. The likelihood cannot be ruled out that the plans and programs already adopted and being realized may be supplemented and expanded -- which will require major new military spending by the European NATO countries, Moreover, no secret is made of the cherished illusory dream of acquiring qualitative advantages in conventional arms as well.

The President's reports devote special attention to creating a "modern chemical potential." Here the reports' author turns well-known facts upside down, groundlessly alleging that both the buildup of NATO nuclear weapons and the improvement of chemical weapons are aimed at "preventing the Russians from using chemical weapons." Listening to Reagan, the politically inexperienced and confused man in the street might think that it was the USSR and not the United States that used chemical weapons in Vietnam and that it is not the United States but the USSR that is supplying these barbarous weapons to counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan, which use them against the peaceful population and even against schoolchildren. That it was not the United States but the USSR that broke off the bilateral Soviet-American talks on the question of banning chemical weapons in 1980 and is blocking the resolution of this question at the Disarmament Conference. The Pentagon already possesses the world's biggest chemical weapons' arsenal. Some 55,000 tons of highly toxic contaminants comprise the basis of it. More than 150,000 tons of chemical ammunition have been manufactured -- more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, and many others. A significant quantity of them is stored outside the United States, mainly in the FRG.

Concern also cannot fail to be aroused by the President's statement on the program for ensuring strategic transfers of American troops from the United States to West Europe to reinforce the strategic reserve at the disposal of American General B. Rogers, NATO Allied Armed Forces supreme commander. Here the European NATO countries are required to be ready "to accept these reinforcements and to deploy them where they can be most effective." In this connection it is impossible not to notice the clearly provocative trend that has manifested in recent years of stationing American troops in the FRG closer to the borders of socialist states -- the GDR and CSSR.

The President's reports to Congress proclaim "readiness to hold talks" and "adherence to reaching a just and verifiable decision on arms reduction." But this is only in words.

Reagan makes it clear here that the quantitative buildup and qualitative improvement of both nuclear and conventional arms, and the strengthening of the American and NATO military potentials -- all this will continue "until such a decision is reached through negotiations." And practice, as is known, has provided and is continuing to provide graphic examples of how the United States and its NATO allies resort to all types of tricks with a view to dragging out talks, leading them into an impasse, or simply wrecking them to continue and whip up the arms race.

The U.S. President's reports to Congress provide further concrete evidence of the Washington administration's intention to seek superiority in all spheres of military building in order to dictate its terms and will to others on this basis. Even though the unrealizable nature of such claculations is obvious, they represent a serious threat to peace and international security.

ZHOLKVER COMPARES SOVIET, U.S. DISARMAMENT STANDS

LD241811 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A general political debate began today at the UN General Assembly session. A news commentary; at the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

More than 140 items have been included on the agenda of the current session of the highest forum of the world community. However, the problem of preventing nuclear war, which threatens the very existence of mankind, is at the center of everyone's attention. Many peace initiatives from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been devoted to this most important issue. First of all, I recall that as much as 2 years ago our country unilaterally adopted a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons, at the UN special session on disarmament. If the other nuclear powers had also followed our example, this would have decisively averted the threat of nuclear war. To this I would add that, as is known, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has proposed that all nuclear powers should reach agreement on a set of norms for their mutual relations, making provision for averting nuclear war the main aim of their foreign policy. This means that step by step, on the basis of equal security, a reduction in nuclear weapons right up to their full elimination would be achieved. It is the task of the UN General Assembly to elaborate such a code of conduct for the nuclear powers.

One cannot fail to recall that the USSR, together with the other socialist countries, has repeatedly forwarded fully specific proposals to the United Nations on other aspects of curbing the arms race as well, from the liquidation of chemical weapons stocks and reduction of military expenditure to banning the militarization of space. And now, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, who is in New York, has repeatedly stressed in meetings with representatives of other countries before the commencement of general discussion at the UN, of the importance of the efforts of all states to maintain peace and reduce the threat of war.

And what does the United States bring to the present General Assembly discussion? Recently Washington has been, as the Presidential elections approach, quite willing to talk about the blessing of peace and the usefulness of dialogue. But can one truly fail to consider that the White House is simultaneously asking Congress to adopt a recond military budget, is continuing the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, is equipping U.S. ships with long-range cruise missiles, and is pushing along production of space weapons? And can one really forget that the U.S. delegation voted against all resolutions on disarmament problems at the last UN session and was the only one to speak out against the resolution on not permitting the militarization of space?

The Soviet Union, on the contrary, as Comrade Chernenko said during a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, fully supports efforts aimed at increasing the role of the United Nations as an instrument for strengthening peace and for constructive interstate cooperation.

VARNA CONFERENCE URGES END TO ARMS RACE

LD231425 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- "Effective and immediate measures are needed to improve the international situation and to end the arms race. That was the view of all the delegates, all without exception, and the unanimity of the participants in the forum became one of its more characteristic features," members of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, Mikhail Nenashev and Mikhail Ozero, say in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today.

The meeting organized in Varna by the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, they point out, attracted first and foremost representatives of those parties and individual groups which do not adhere to the communist platform, among them agrarian, centrist, and liberal parties and unions. The spectrum of representation was very large, as there were envoys of 74 parties from 45 countries of Europe, America, and Asia, and leaders of major international public organizations. Every delegate voted for security, cooperation, and disarmament. Speakers, moreover, did not indulge in general declarations but offered concrete constructive measures to improve the international climate.

Speakers made it clear, Mikhail Nenashev and Mikhail Ozerov continue, that the United States, bent on seeking its selfish interests, is turning the territories of its NATO allies into its own testing ground and is prepared, if it finds fit, to set off explosions in it.

Participants in the meeting regarded with understanding the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks. They noted that the talks had been frustrated precisely by the United States as it had begun to introduce its weapons in Europe and that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue could not be a cover for the nuclear arms race. It is also symptomatic that representatives of the countries playing host to U.S. nuclear weapons criticised in Varna their governments for having given the green light to the American missiles.

Participants in the forum rejected the myth of Washington propagandists about the "equal responsibility" of East and West for the arms race. What "equal responsibility" can be talked about when there is one obvious "leader," the United States! It is the United States that developed the A-bomb, cruise missiles and neutron weapons, among other armaments, and the Soviet Union had in every phase of that "deadly race" to look for ways to protect the security of countries of the socialist community and its own security.

Delegates from Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus, the members of the Soviet delegation continue, analysed in detail prospects for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans and representatives of Sweden and Finland described possibilities for the establishment of such a zone in the north of Europe. Participants in the meeting spoke in favour of the Mediterranean becoming a sea of peace. These goals, however, are blocked by the United States, which is opposed to nuclear weapon-free zones.

Attention was drawn in Varna to the fact that the U.S. President, making his "peaceable" declarations, in reality relies on weapons, primarily on nuclear arms. The United States characterises vast areas of the world as spheres of its "vital interests" and send troops there, including nuclear weapons, defines Europe as "a most suitable theatre of operations" and "the right place" for nuclear blasts, and draws up ever new plans for nuclear war against the USSR.

We have got convinced anew at the meeting, Mikhail Nenashev and Mikhail Ozerov say, that the peoples, despite the negative stand of the USA, realise what an important idea is the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones. It is important first and foremost for Europe, where the two strongest military and political groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, are in contact, where large stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been accumulated and where the climate of security and trust is especially needed for this purpose."

NONGOVERNMENTAL DISARMAMENT COMMITTEES MEET

LD221252 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm September 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report:

A meeting of the Geneva special committee of non-governmental organizations for disarmament has opened in Akersberga near the Swedish capital today. The committee incorporates more than 40 international non-governmental organizations and ten national anti-war movements.

Attending the meeting chaired by Sean MacBride, Laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize, a prominent Irish public and political figure, are representative of professional, scientific, women's, youth and religious organizations, as well as a number of big national anti-war movements, including a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The meeting centres on tasks of further mobilizing the international public to struggle for curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe. On the agenda are also issues pertaining to the unfolding on a large scale of a world disarmament campaign under the U.S. aegis, the participation of the public in the measures connected with the holding of the International Day of the United Nations Organization (1985) and the International Peace Day (1986).

The meeting also devotes much attention to discussing forms and methods of support by the peace forces for the aims and objectives of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

PRAVDA CITES CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

PM241317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Communique on the 111th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 111th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow from 19 to 21 September 1984.

Participating in the session were the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee: deputy heads of government A. Lukanov of Buglaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, G. Weiss of the GDR, C.R. Rodriguez of the Republic of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, J. Obodowski of Poland, I. Totu of Romania, N.V. Talyzin of the USSR, and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR, Doan Trong Truyen, general secretary of the SRV Council of Ministers and Presidium member of the SRV Council of Ministers, and CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pejovski, Federal Executive Council member of the SFRY's permanent representative to CEMA, participated in the Executive Committee's work.

The session was chaired by C.R. Rodriguez, Cuba's representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee discussed questions connected with realizing the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. It examined the materials submitted for discussion at the CEMA session (39th sitting), including a report on progress made in coordinating national economic plans for 1986-1990, long-term comprehensive cooperation measures in the spheres of energy, fuel, and raw materials, and directions for improving the organization of multilateral cooperation and CEMA activity.

In connection with the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government on the latter's participation in the work of CEMA organs on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, and mutual advantage, the successful development of mutually advantageous multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CEMA countries and between their economic, scientific, and technical organizations was noted. It was emphasized that this contributes to the economic growth of the cooperating countries and has wide prospects for further development.

Current questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and CEMA activity were also examined.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH UN ENVOYS

Egyptian Foreign Minister

LD250440 Moscow TASS in English 0434 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS — Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has met with the minister for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

The sides examined during the conversation issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and Egypt. The ministers noted a certain invigoration in these relations, including in the political sphere, which is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that both countries are once again represented at ambassadorial level in Moscow and Cairo.

The Middle East situation was in the focus of discussion. On the recent Soviet initiative on principles and ways of settling the Middle East problem, Andrey Gromyko stressed that a comprehensive, really fair and lasting settlement can be worked out and implemented only through concerted effort with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The convocation of an international conference on the Middle East should be ensured with these aims in mind.

For his part, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed the Soviet Union's major role in Middle East affairs. The USSR should continue to play this role in the future as well, in the opinion of the Egyptian minister.

The sides exchanged also views on other topical international problems of mutual interest.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

LD250406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

In a discussion of issues concerning Soviet-Iraqi relations, both sides expressed a desire for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq in different fields.

Andrey Gromyko and Tariq 'Aziz exchanged opinions on the present situation in the Middle East. The Soviet side expressed the deep conviction that the vital interests of the people of this area, like the interests of international security as a whole, dictate the need for an all-embracing, just and firm settlement of the Middle East conflict to be achieved as quickly as possible. The Soviet proposal about the principles and ways of achieving such a settlement is directed precisely to this end. The Iraqi side noted the topical and constructive character of the Soviet initiative.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko confirmed the position of principle of the USSR in favour of halting the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran as quickly as possible and of solving issues of dispute by political means.

The talk, in which other questions on the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly were also touched upon, passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

France's Cheysson

LD242327 Moscow TASS in English 2316 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

During their conversation the sides stressed the importance of the Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow last June. They expressed the intention of both sides to rely on the results of those talks in contributing to the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and France, primarily in the political field, through continuation of the practice of regular contacts and consultations.

Discussing international problems, Andrey Gromyko and Claude Cheysson noted that the USSR and France could and should play a positive role in lessening international tension, which had grown worse during the past few years, and particularly in improving the situation on the European Continent. The Soviet side reiterated anew that the USSR stood for lowering the level of armed confrontation and for ensuring success at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Claude Cheysson stated France's well-known position on those issues.

As the sides exchanged opinions, the need was pointed out to prevent the spread of the arms race to space and to initiate serious talks on that exceptionally important problem. The Soviet Union and France will continue bilateral consultations on that problem.

Andrey Gromyko drew Claude Cheysson's attention to the constructive character of the recent Soviet proposals on the Middle East, the practical implementation of which could contribute toward the achievement of a fair political settlement. The sides spoke anew in favor of cooperation between the USSR and France in establishing a lasting peace in that region.

The two foreign ministers stated the similarity of the positions of the two countries in their evaluations of the situation in Central America. The Soviet side spoke for more energetic efforts to normalize the situation in that region, for an unconditional end to any intervention in the internal affairs of the countries and peoples of that region and for the peaceful settlement of the political problems of Central America.

The conversation passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

Belgian Counterpart

LD242311 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Belgian External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans.

During their conversation, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, the sides touched upon certain aspects of Soviet-Belgian relations. The foreign ministers voiced satisfaction with the positive development of those relations. They also had a useful exchange of opinion on a number of international problems, including some of those on the agenda of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Emphasis in those discussions was laid on the need to intensify efforts to lessen international tension, restrict the arms race and strengthen world peace.

In reviewing the present state of affairs in Europe, Andrey Gromyko pointed to the particularly dangerous consequences of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. He said in this context that the USSR was strongly against the escalation of the level of armed confrontation both in Europe and in the world at large. Relevant Soviet proposals are well-known and remain in force.

Spanish Foreign Minister

LD242306 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

Discussing bilateral relations, Andrey Gromyko and Fernando Moran stressed the positive results of the Soviet-Spanish summit meeting in Moscow last May and reiterated the mutual desire of the sides to continue to develop relations between the USSR and Spain in different fields. In so doing, they noted the importance of continued political dialogue.

Andrey Gromyko drew his counterpart's attention to the major foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, pointing a realistic way to settling acute international problems and lowering the level of armed confrontation and tension in Europe and other parts of the world. The Soviet Union's interest was stated in the successful proceedings of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, to which all the participating states, including, naturally, Spain should contribute.

Fernando Moran assured his counterpart that Spain advocated the continuation of the European process and strove to make a positive contribution to the proceedings of the Stockholm conference.

The foreign ministers also touched upon developments in Central America and spoke in favor of finding ways for the peaceful settlement of the political problems of that region without any outside intervention on the basis of strict respect for the inalienable right of every nation independently to decide its destiny.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship.

Mexican Counterpart

LD250420 Moscow TASS in English 0415 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received the Mexican foreign affairs minister, Bernardo Sepulveda.

The sides noted with satisfaction the friendly character of relations between the USSR and Mexico. Mutual interest in the further fruitful development of these relations was expressed.

Andrey Gromyko and Bernardo Sepulveda exchanged views on a broad range of international issues, including items on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The sides stressed the urgent need for eliminating the seat of international tension in Central America with the use of political and diplomatic means, both multilateral and bilateral.

Special emphasis was laid on inadmissibility of any outside interference in the internal affairs of countries in the region and on strict observance of the inalienable rights of the peoples of these countries to determine on their own ways of national development. The sides stressed the positive role of the "Contadora group" comprising Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, which are applying effort to settle questions emerging in connection with the situation around Nicaragua.

The ministers favoured the intensification of efforts by all peace-loving states in the interests of curbing the arms race, improving the political atmosphere in the world and averting the threat of nuclear war.

The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD250530 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has met with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the conversation, held in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on pressing international problems, including those connected with the work of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The need for more vigorous efforts at halting the arms race, strengthening international security and averting the threat of nuclear war was stressed. Andrey Gromyko and Raif Dizdarevic underlined the importance of efforts directed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, at facilitating the success of the Stockholm conference, which would be a considerable contribution to consolidating security and promoting cooperation in Europe.

During the discussion of issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, Andrey Gromyko and Raif Dizdarevic noted with satisfaction the favourable development of cooperation in various spheres.

COMMENTARIES ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Solton: Nuclear Threat Paramount

LD221508 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] On Monday, 24 September, the United Nations General Assembly begins a general debate. Comments by Yuriy Solton:

The major subjects to be discussed are fixed in the agenda which lays special emphasis on disarmament and the efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war. That threat is getting more and more real and it would be wrong to turn a blind eye on the source of that threat. It's the policy of the United States that heightens international tensions to a dangerous level. Nations are concerned about their future and they expect a highly responsible policy from their governments to consolidate world peace, to radically limit and stop the arms race and to eliminate the hotbeds of conflict.

But Washington proclaims its intention to use military strength. The Reagan administration is pushing unprecedented programs to deploy all types of weapons and to extend the arms race to outer space and it's developing all sorts of nuclear war doctrines.

The United States is aspiring to decide the fates of nations and to dictate its will to everyone in every place. The Soviet Union is against such a course endangering humanity as a whole. On Soviet initiatives, the United Nations adopted many resolutions to consolidate peace. At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly the Soviet delegation is determined to advocate the course to a constructive solution of problems to serve the interests of the security of all nations. Wouldn't everyone feel safer if the other nuclear powers followed the Soviet example in pledging not to use nuclear weapons first? Wouldn't the world be a safer place to live in if the nuclear powers accepted the Soviet-proposed norms as compulsory in their relations and necessary to prevent a nuclear conflict?

The prevention of space militarization is now especially topical. If the problem is not solved there will be a new threat to the security of all nations and progress will be greatly impeded in all the spheres of real disarmament. At its previous session the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Soviet-proposed resolution on the prevention of the arms race in outer space. Only one delegate, the American, voted against that resolution. The Americans have also given no positive reply to the Soviet proposal to hold talks on space. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the United Nations should express its resolute point of view on this.

There are many other issues on which the future of nations largely depends. The Soviet Union has taken a clearcut stand on those issues. This country is prepared to accept any agreements to consolidate peace, but one principle should be observed and that is equality and equal security. The Soviet Union believes that the United Nations can and should play an important role in the efforts to bring international developments back on the right track.

Zubkov: World's Destiny at Stake

LD222007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Georgiy Zubkov commentary]

[Text] The organization stage of work has been completed at the 39th UN General Assembly session, and on Monday, 24 September, the discussions will commence. Political observer Georgiy Zubkov comments on this.

Hello, comrades! The community of nations observes the following ritual: Before the general meeting, before the General Assembly session opens, a minute for reflection is announced. This is a sort of symbolic ritual. This moment heightens the responsibility of the delegations beginning their long and difficult discussion about the destiny of the world. Our world today is complicated and contradictory; the tasks of disarmament are not simple; solutions to conflict situations are not easy. The United Nations, however, is called upon to spare future generations from the calamity of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought inexpressible misfortune to mankind.

This is word for word what is written in the UN Charter adopted on 24 October 1945. The UN Organization was born, together with the hopes of the ploughman who went out into the fields disfigured by shell explosions; the stonemason erecting a new house on the ruins of the old; of the teacher teaching reading and writing to children whose fathers did not return from the war.

Vital problems of postwar development have frequently been positively resolved with the help of the United Nations. But the most representative international organization does not always act in the way it might.

What hinders its efficacy and efficiency in strengthening peace? The chief hindrance is the position of the United States, which aspires to set off its own selfish interests against the concerns of other states and peoples.

This has been said more than once. In today's commentary I will draw your attention to just one fact: The United States did not once make use of its right to veto in the United Nations before 1970. Now, however, it frequently resorts to this. Why does this happen? Because the United States remains isolated in resolving the most vital issues -- isolated, or surrounded by some of its most devoted allies; because the world is changing, and the United Nations Organization itself is changing. To start with, 51 states were members. Now there are 159. The number of African countries has increased 10-fold; Asian countries, 3-fold. The United States no longer has an obedient, mechanical majority in the United Nations. The young developing states are actively defending their right to independence, to equal cooperation, and support peaceable initiatives.

On the agenda of the present session, about one third of the 141 issues are devoted to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries propose effective ways to resolve the most urgent tasks of the present time. Since World War II our country has put forward over 130 disarmament proposals in the United Nations.

Every session of the UN General Assembly is important. The present one, however, is perhaps particularly so. It is being held in a very tense international situation. The peoples rightly expect of the present session, and of the UN Organization, responsible decisions and their active implementation.

Kornilov: Central Items Noted

LD241626 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Time for Important Decisions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A general political debate opens at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The central points on the agenda of the forum of nations embracing a total of 140 items are, without a doubt, those that are connected with problems of preventing nuclear massacre, and curbing the arms race started by imperialist forces. The adoption of specific measures aimed at halting and reversing accelerated preparations of material facilities for war, at strengthening peace and security of peoples -- such is the substance of the large-scale and constructive initiatives with which the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have come to the current session.

There is no need to prove that at the present time the foreign policy of the nuclear-weapon states acquires special importance. Prominent state and public figures of different countries and the press have shown much attention to and interest in the Soviet proposal for subordinating relations between nuclear powers to certain norms arising from the need of preventing a nuclear conflict. So, how does the U.S.S.R. view this "code of behavior" which the nuclear-weapon states should be guided by and which the Soviet Union has already put at the foundation of its foreign policy?

The case in point is that the prevention of nuclear war should be regarded as the chief goal of the foreign policy, the emergence of the situations fraught with a nuclear conflict should be prevented, and the propaganda of nuclear war should be renounced.

The case in point is also that the nuclear powers, following the Soviet Union's example, should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, should under no circumstances whatever use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states which have no such weapons on their territory, and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form. Finally, the last, but not the least in importance: The cause in point is to work consistently and gradually, on the basis of the principle of equal security, toward reducing nuclear weapons down to their complete elimination. The "code of peace" -- this is how the peaceloving international public has come to describe the sum of those norms and principles.

The Soviet Union stands for an end to all nuclear weapon tests, for giving a new impetus to the idea of a nuclear arms freeze and translating into practical accords the relevant U.N. recommendations. It is for the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in different regions of the world. Considering the gravity of the threat to mankind which may emanate from outer space, the Soviet Union's initiatives, which call for preventing the race in arms from spreading to space, and for attaining the United Nations-proclaimed goal of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, become especially timely and important.

The Soviet Union is in favor of making use of the authority and possibilities of the United Nations for bringing about a just settlement of conflicts and eliminating the seats of tension in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa and other regions of the world. Socialist countries, just as all those who are committed to the lofty aims and principles of the United Nations, staunchly proceed from the impermissibility of any acts of aggression and arbitrariness or intervention in the affairs of independent states. They strongly denounce the diktat and terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy by the imperialist contenders to world domination.

The peoples of the world are waiting and hope that the forum of nations will counter the militaristic policy of imperialist quarters of the U.S.A. and NATO with the policy of realism, the policy of high responsibility for the destiny of the world.

Matyash: Tasks Viewed

LD231131 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

A general political discussion begins at the U.N. Headquarters in New York on September 24 at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The importance of this forum is determined first of all by the fact that the current session has gathered at a time which is anxious for the whole of mankind. The most aggressive imperialist circles of NATO headed by the USA, disregarding the interests of other states and peoples, are whipping up the arms race, sharpening international tension and increasing confrontation with the Soviet Union. The President of the United States has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism. The Reagan administration's adventuristic, militarist course does a serious damage to the cause of international security, to the cause of peace throughout the world.

The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly represented by the delegations of 159 member states of the world body will consider more than 140 items on the agenda. The central among them is the key problem of our time: prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This is precisely the goal of the set of foreign-policy initiatives which have been put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and which have been endorsed by a majority of U.N. member nations. They cover a broad spectrum of security- and confidence-building measures.

The USSR's proposals also envisage such large-scale measures as an obligation of the states possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use the weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of militay force and on maintenance of relations of peace, the attainment of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear one, in the first place, and the strengthening of the climate of detente. The Soviet proposals envisage the prevention of militarisation of outer space, reduction of military expenditures, the deliverance of mankind from chemical weapons, and the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various ports of the globe.

The Soviet Union which is one of the founders of the United Nations Organisation, from the very outset and throughout its activities has made and makes a constructive contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race, to the strengthening of peace and to the development of cooperation between states.

The USSR's big initiatives, among them those which were put forward in the recent speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and which are aimed at preventing a nuclear war, at preventing militarisation of outer space and at strengthening trust between countries and peoples, have won broad international recognition at the UNO and far beyond it .

The items on the session's agenda which pertain to the elimination of the seats of international tension are also oriented towards the removal of the threat posed to peace by the actions of those who seek military superiority. The USA does not cease the undeclared war in Central America. Tiny Grenada has fallen victim to Washington's aggression. Blood is being shed in the Middle East. The problem of achieving the earliest emancipation of Namibia and of isolating the leaders of the South African racists is acute. The assembly should severely condemn the flagrant and mass violations of human rights by Israel, the Republic of South Africa, by the military in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile.

The lofty duty of the United Nations is -- and this is perhaps the most important thing -- through joint actions to paralyse the forces of militarism andreaction and to ensure for mankind a reasonable alternative to the recklessness of nuclear suicide, to exercise positive influence on the situation in the world and to secure the return of international relations to the channel of detente and cooperation.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO GREETINGS TO YOUTH GROUP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September carries on page 1 of its First Edition the text of Chernenko's message to the Eighth General Assembly of the International Association for Children's and Youth Theaters. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 20 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, and aside from omitting the TASS dateline, the introductory paragraph and all quotation marks, the PRAVDA version reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: ...[Text] To the participants in and guests of the Eighth General Assembly of the International Association of Children's and Youth Theaters in Moscow

I Cordially... (providing opening paragraph)

In paragraph three, line five, PRAVDA substitutes "and spiritual" for "cultural and intellectual"

On the last line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA supplies "K. Chernenko" signature

ABLAMOV COMMENTS ON IMF MEETING, BLOATED DOLLAR

LD241433 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is opening in Washington today, will undoubtedly be held in an atmosphere of most acute differences between the USA and other countries, which are indignant at the Washington administration's selfish economic policy. The annual session will centre on the problem of the enormous foreign debt of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, which has hit 900 billion dollars and Washington's dollar aggression.

The developing countries, which have found themselves in a dollar trap, are criticising the predatory policy of the USA and of the other leading capitalist powers. Now they have annually to pay to the West 140 billion dollars in repayment of the debt and interest on it alone. As a result, the economy of many newly-free states is in stagnation, the living standards of their population are declining, poverty and backwardness are increasing and the hunger problem is sharpening. The repeated calls by the debtor countries to the West that it resolve the problem of debts on a just basis, are left without attention.

Moreover, on the eve of the Washington session representatives of the West warned the developing countries that they should not expect a speedy solution to that problem. Alden Klausen, developing countries in the 1980s and 1990s.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan proposed to postpone in general the examination of the problem of debts till a special meeting within the IMF and IBRD framework in April next year.

The leading capitalist countries have clearly demonstrated their intention to further shift the burden of their own economic difficulties onto the shoulders of the newly-free states. Over the past two years alone, the West pumped out of the developing countries more than 90 billion dollars in profits on investment and interest on loans. But the USA and other capitalist powers refused to discuss the question of putting a stop to the predatory activities of the transnational corporation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The USA and their allies do not wish to give up their practices of unjustified high prices for their exports and artificially deflating the prices of the products exported by the developing countries, on which the latter lose annually billions of dollars.

There is every indication that Washington will be subjected at the upcoming session to sharp criticism for its policy of inflated bank lending rates and the dollar rate, through which it annually robs other countries of tens of billions of dollars. On the eve of the session, French Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy stressed that the inflated lending rates in the USA and the dollar parity hamper the economic development of other countries. The increase in the lending rates in the USA by one per cent turns into a loss of four-five billion dollars for the developing countries, while the increase in the dollar rate by only ten per cent, turns into a loss for the latter of two billion dollars additionally. The high bank lending rates in the USA cause such a powerful outflow of the capital from Western Europe, which it badly needs, across the ocean that, as Peter Peterson, former U.S. secretary of commerce said, the USA purchases the rest of the world cheap by means of the inflated dollar rate.

In addition, the USA thus undermines the economy of its competitors in Western Europe and Japan, and pays for its arms race and thriving of its monopolies.

Observers do not expect from the upcoming session any essential results in the first place because the USA does not wish to give up its attempts at resolving its problems at the expense of its allies and the developing countries. The French newspaper LE MATIN believes that the forthcoming session threatens to turn into a "dialogue of the deaf" as the USA does not intend as before to take steps to ease the financial position of its West European partners, of Japan as well as of the developing countries.

IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA

LD241056 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 24 TASS -- The general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened its regular 28th session here today. Representatives of about one hundred nations are taking part in its work.

A message of greetings from United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was read out at the session. IAEA Director-General Hans Blix made a statement. He stressed the great importance of talks held between representatives of the USSR and the IAEA on placing under IAEA control part of Soviet nuclear installations -- some atomic power plants and research reactors. A concluded agreement to this effect, according to Blix, will make it possible to strengthen the system of IAEA safeguards.

He also stressed that preventing nuclear proliferation is one of the chief tasks of the agency. The agency's activity in this sphere should be carried out along with the implementation of the task on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Soviet Delegate Address

LD242211 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 24 TASS -- The present session is taking place in a complex international situation created by the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, Andranik Petrosyants, the chief Soviet delegate, said at the 28th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) taking place here.

In these circumstances the states of the world face the particularly acute task of averting nuclear war and the need to take most resolute and urgent measures to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The Soviet Union considers the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons to be one of the major areas for efforts to safeguard peace and international security, the Soviet delegate stressed. He emphasized the important role of IAEA in tackling that problem.

The USSR shares and is willing to share with other countries its know-how and experience in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Soviet delegate continued. Nuclear power engineering is making rapid progress in the Soviet Union. Although the country has huge reserves of coal, oil, gas and yet untapped hydropower resources, the building of atomic power stations in the European part of the USSR, where most of the population of the country live, helps to improve power supply.

At present the Soviet Union operates 40 atomic energy reactors with an aggregate rated capacity of more than 22 million kw. The use of atomic energy in industry, agriculture, medicine and research is rapidly growing.

PRAGUE JOURNALISTS SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES REVANCHISM

LD222250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Prague — At a journalists' symposium on militarism and revanchism in Europe, an appeal has been adopted noting that following U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz' call for a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, West German revanchists have now been openly laying claim to the territories of socialist and other European countries. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

Quite recently, in the FRG there occurred what at first might seem to have been a private incident, but it clearly displays the revanchist trends in official policy. According to a report by ADN, the GDR news agency, the FRG Defense Ministry notified the Hamburg office of the GDR transport syndicate Deutschtrans that it would have its trucks requisitioned for exercises in the FRG Armed Forces' autumn maneuvers. At the same time, the Deutschtrans office was told that its truck drivers should report to one of the Bundeswehr transport depots in order, as the notification read, to undergo medical inspection and be given their orders.

Behind this blatant fact lies not only the claim to represent all Germans, as they say in Bonn, but also a denial of the fact of the GDR's existence. Today, zealous officials of the FRG military department are sending call-up papers to citizens of the GDR staying in FRG territory, and tomorrow it looks as if they will be sending them to residents of towns and other population centers of the Republic of German workers and peasants itself. All the time the Rhinelanders look wide-eyed and cry indignantly that Bonn politicians are being unjustly accused of revanchism.

But the facts of the revanchist tendencies are so obvious, it is enough to recall Chancellor Kohl's attendance at revanchist rallies, that they are noticed not only in the East but in the West as well. Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister and a distinguished figure in the Christian Democratic Party, recently directly pointed to the danger of revanchist moods. After all, Bonn made an unworthy political scene. The Italian ambassador was called to account. Official accusations were made. In the interests of NATO solidarity, Rome made a conciliatory gesture. But the fact remains. Revanchism provokes alarm even in a party of Christian Democrats which is close in spirit to the one in power in Bonn. One would imagine that the stormy reaction on the Rhine was not least on account of the fact that the mask had been torn from the Rhine politicians, not only by partners and allies, but by those who hold similar views in party affairs.

The document adopted at the journalists' symposium in Prague stresses that revanchism is a real threat not only to the socialist countries bordering on the FRG, but to all of Europe. It looks as if this has already been realized in Italy.

JOURNALIST SEMINAR IN INDIA EXAMINES MEDIA ROLE

LD222116 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 22 TASS -- An international seminar of journalists devoted to the part played by mass media workers in and their responsibility for the effort to establish a new international information order and avert the threat of war in the Indian Ocean area has completed its deliberations here today. It was held in the framework of the session of the Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ). Journalists from more than 60 European, Asian, African and Latin American countries attended the seminar.

During the two-day discussion the speakers at the seminar noted that the root causes of the aggravation of international tensions were the desire of imperialist powers with the United States at the head to establish their domination world-wide and the arms race whipped up by them. The speakers strongly criticised the dangerous policies of the present Washington administration pushing the world toward the abyss of thermonuclear war.

Mass media workers from different countries who spoke at the seminar highly praised the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the Nonaligned Movement with a view to averting the threat of war, easing international tensions and reviving the atmosphere of detente and understanding among nations. They urged all workers of the mass media to join in the struggle for curbing the arms race, promoting peace and prosperity of all nations.

In the opinion of the participants in the seminar, the attainment of these aims is inseparably connected with the struggle for a new international information order, since imperialist, primarily American, propaganda is exploiting the existing channels of the information flow for interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, conducting psychological warfare and sowing mistrust among nations.

The participants in the seminar approved the text of a letter addressed to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The letter expresses support for the peace initiatives of the international community aimed at easing international tensions, enhancing international trust and promoting cooperation.

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER MEETS ICAO PRESIDENT

LD191340 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR commission for affairs of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev, today had a meeting with President of the ICAO Council Asad Koteit, who is now on an official visit to the USSR.

Questions linked with IACO's activities and the Soviet Union's participation in that international organisation were discussed.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN, CUBAN OFFICIALS

PM241231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 21 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Questions of deepening Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation were examined during warm, friendly talks.

On the same day, I.V. Arkhipov had a meeting with C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. Questions connected with the development of economic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba were examined during the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

REACTION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 24 SEP UN SPEECH

CC Adviser Menshikov Comments

LD250112 London BBC Television Network in English 2250 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Interview with Stanislav Menshikov, identified as "adviser, Central Committee, Soviet Communist Party"; broadcast intercepted in progress, correspondent unidentified; recorded]

[Text] First indications from inside the Soviet Union are that President Reagan has failed to impress the Kremlin. Tonight Moscow Radio's English-language service accused the President of having frustrated the dialogue on weapons in space. To get fuller Russian reaction, I spoke to Stanislav Menshikov, a senior Soviet spokesman on international affairs. I asked him first if he thought President Reagan was sincere in calling for better relations between the two superpowers.

[Begin recording] [Menshikov] Well, Mr Reagan has been saying this since January and between January and September now we have not seen many signs of a real desire to improve relations. I hope that now he is sincere, but, of course, we will have to wait and see what happens; and probably the meeting that he will have with Mr Gromyko will show what he has in mind.

[Correspondent] You say that you will have to wait and see whether President Reagan is really sincere or not, but I wonder what you think of some of the specific suggestions he has made in this speech today, for example, the suggestion that Russia and America should have a series of regular consultations about potential trouble spots in regions, different regions of the world.

[Menshikov] Well, we have had consultations on some problems before, and this is not a new suggestion. Actually, we have been suggesting that consultations be carried on the Middle East for a long time. The Americans did not want to do that, and if Mr Reagan is proposing really serious negotiations on the Middle East and with full consideration of the whole complicated situation as it is there, and the interests of various countries interested in the region, of course, that would be an interesting proposal, but we will have to wait and see what it means in reality.

[Correspondent] If he were prepared to negotiate with you in that case, would you, for example, in exchange be willing to discuss Afghanistan with him?

[Menshikov] We have, on the part of the Soviet Union, continuously suggested that the whole political issue be taken up and discussed, but we have not had response from the American side, so I don't see here that we can have something that we will agree to in exchange for his suggestion to talk about the Middle East. But the important thing is of course that what Mr Reagan is avoiding in his speech is talking about the really serious things. Of course, regional questions are important, but the most important questions are of course the questions of limitation of armaments and here I didn't hear anything in his speech about -- anything new at least about the nuclear arms in Europe issue -- that means the Geneva arms negotiations. As far as outer space is concerned, I heard the repetition, more or less, of the same thing. He is connecting the space talks with the talks on strategic armaments, and the talks on space is a key issue which is really important to solve all the other issues. If we do not solve the issue on outer space it is very difficult to solve the other issues.

[Correspondent] Are you afraid that some of President Reagan's speech today has been motivated more by the needs of his election campaign than by the needs of international relations?

[Menshikov] Well, we can't really know what the motivations of the President are. And it is not for us to say. I guess the Americans can -- and the other people in the West -- can solve that problem themselves. But, the important thing is that whatever he said was influenced by public opinion, public opinion in the United States, public opinion in West Europe, public opinion in other parts of the world, that is true.

[Correspondent] What about public opinion in Moscow? Do you think that people in Russia are now anxious for a new dialogue with the Americans?

[Menshikov] Well, we are always anxious for a dialogue with the Americans. We believe in restoring smooth relations with the United States, but that, of course, depends on certain conditions, and these conditions are, first of all, realism on the part of the United States, realism in the assessment of the stituation in the world, realism in the assessment of the correlation of power between the different countries, and realism in approaching the other side. That means that they have to approach the Soviet Union from a position of equality not from a position of strength; they have to approach the Soviet Union from a position of respect and not from a position of ideological, political, or economic warfare; and, finally, they have to approach the Soviet Union from a position of noninterference in Soviet internal affairs, and not from a position of putting the other side on the rubbish heap of history. [end recording]

'No Indication' of Change

LD251201 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 25 Sep 84

["On Reagan's Statement at General Assembly Session" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Before the beginning of the general political debate at the 39th General Assembly session it was addressed by the President of the USA Ronald Reagan. His speech contained no indication of any change in the essence of the present U.S. policy and boiled down to absolutely groundless assertions that the USA allegedly wants the arms race to be curbed and supports the basic aims and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The President's words concerning peace were only meant to camouflage Washington's basic foreign policy guidelines and its interventionist policy in all regions of the world -- in the Middle East, in Central America, in the south of Africa, in Europe, in the Far East. As to his statement that there exists no reasonable alternative to U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control and other problems, he did not put forward any realistic ideas or proposals on this question. As a matter of fact, the President tried to present in a somewhat modified form the self-same policy aimed at further aggravating international tension, achieving military superiority, and interfering in the internal affairs of other states. In other words, the head of the American Administration tried to substitute a form for the essence of policy, to offer the essence of policy, to offer the session participants a vessel with nothing inside it.

The U.S. rostrum was actually used by Reagan for his political, electioneering aims. That was the reason behind his attempt to present his old policy in a new, more attractive package without changing its essence. Walter Mondale, presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, said in this connection that President has changed his tone today. But what we are to believe? What kind of president Reagan will be if re-elected? What is the reason for such a change with 44 days left before the election? (Re-translated from Russian-ed.). [TASS note]

THE WASHINGTON POST says that by his statement President Reagan wanted to impress the American electors who expressed fear that Reagan's tough line towards the Soviet Union may lead to a nuclear disaster. The newspaper stresses that hardly anyone thinks that this statement reflects the President's actual abandonment of his anticommunist policy and position.

Reagan himself, as was reported by UPI, later told pressmen that he stuck to his opinion that the Soviet Union was "an evil empire".

The President's statement, says the CBS Television Company, marked the beginning of a new stage in his election campaign: At present he is trying to play the role of a fighter for peace and disarmament. But, CBS says, Reagan has always advocated "peace from positions of strength," permitted himself to make very sharp remarks concerning the Soviet Union and his speech was obviously intended to improve slightly this image of a right-wing leader.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE, commenting on the President's statement, said that Reagan avoids making any statements in favour of a moratorium on space armaments. Nor does he speak of a nuclear freeze, renunciation of the use of force or the refusal to make first use of nuclear weapons. Speaking generally, he seems to have no intention to stop trying to ensure military superiority for the U.S.

Space Proposals Rejected

LD241919 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The General Assembly on Monday was addressed by President Reagan. He claimed that the increased military power of the United States was the basis for talks with the Soviet Union. He said the United States wanted to negotiate the non-militarization of outer space, but he again rejected the Soviet proposal to ban the testing and deployment of antisatellite weapons when these talks open. This refusal had frustrated the dialogue proposed by the Soviet Union.

It follows from President Reagan's speech that the United States intends to continue its present policy in Central America, the Middle East, and southern Africa. This policy boils down to supporting terrorist and racist regimes in the areas and opposing national liberation movements.

UN SESSION COMMENCES; U.S. POLICY ANALYZED

Beglov: U.S. as Obstacle

LD212318 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In New York, the United Nations General Assembly has begun its 39th session. A comment on this from Spartak Beglov, an observer on the staff of the NOVOSTI press agency in Moscow.

At all General Assembly sessions, the Soviet Union has consistently urged United Nations members to concentrate their main efforts on the pivotal problem of curbing the arms race and removing the war danger. The USSR has been the sponsor or cosponsor of close to two dozen resolutions on disarmament at recent assembly sessions. These resolutions have, for example, called for freezing nuclear arsenals, outlawing neutron weapons, preventing the militarization of outer space and pledging not to use nuclear weapons first. The United States, too, has been consistent at these sessions, but in other respects. It has voted against practically all of these resolutions and very often it has been either completely alone in adopting this attitude or else in the company of just a few of its NATO partners.

The Soviet Union considers there is not a single type of arms that cannot be limited and eventually banned on a reciprocal basis. The arms race is not something our country has chosen, it has been forced upon us. On the other hand, the prevailing influence in the United States and in the Atlantic community as a whole, is now that of circles that seek military superiority and there are banking on a new generation of first-strike weapons. At its two special General Assembly sessions on disarmament, the United Nations Organization has drawn up a broad program of action in this field, but meanwhile the United States' military establishment has launched its plan for an arms buildup. The plan includes a provision for increasing the number of nuclear warheads by the end of the eighties from 25,000 to 29,000. Other programs provide for the implementation of the Trident, MX Midgetman, Pershing II, cruise missiles and other programs. The United Nations Organization, thus, has one program and the Pentagon another. It is, therefore, scarcely surprising that in voting on all disarmament problems, nearly all the United Nations members are on one side and the United States delegation on the opposite side. As for the Soviet Union and its allies, they are determined not to relax their efforts for disarmament at the session of the General Assembly that has just begun.

U.S. Course Worrisome

LD220959 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 22 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

On Friday delegates to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly approved its agenda, which includes 141 items. The agenda covers a broad spectrum of the problems of international situation and makes it possible to concentrate discussions on ways to resolve the main problem of our time, the prevention of threat of nuclear war.

Questions of curbing the arms race, suppressing centres of tension in different regions and improving the international climate have been submitted for the discussion of the forum on the initiative of the USSR, countries of the socialist community and other peaceloving countries. The peoples expect from this session of the U.N. General Assembly a clear blueprint for the achievement of concrete and tangible results in averting nuclear catastrophe and limiting armaments.

It is in approaches to this problem that the divide between states acting from positions of realism and responsibility for the destinies of peace and those who are pushing mankind towards nuclear catastrophe in their bid for superiority is especially obvious.

The Soviet proposal that relations between nuclear powers should be governed by a "code of peace" -- certain norms stemming from the need to avoid nuclear confrontation -- has won far-ranging international recognition. The peoples demand that all the nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union's noble example and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Special importance is attached to a discussion on the proposal of preventing the militarisation of space.

That proposal paves the way to preventing the use of space as a staging area for a nuclear strike threatening all countries and to creating extensive preconditions for cooperation in space exploration for peaceful purposes for the good of mankind as a whole.

The session is to review political-legal problems aimed at asserting the principle of the inadmissibility of the use or threat of force as a norm in state-to-state relations and at countering the military "settlement" of conflicts with a political settlement. Special importance is attached to these problems in view of the growing tendency of the U.S. Administration to resort to brute force, including open and "covert" wars, in violation of the commonly recognized international principles and the U.N Charter. That policy of state terrorism manifested itself, in particular, in U.S. intervention in Lebanon, in the invasion of Grenada and in aggression against Nicaragua.

When all is said and done, the agenda reflects the growing worry of the international community over the U.S. course, which is extremely dangerous to the destinies of peace as it is aimed at whipping up tension and preparing a nuclear war, threatening the whole of mankind, and over Washington's attempts to decide the destinies of other states and peoples.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. PREPARING FOR WORLD HEGEMONY

LD212304 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration, obsessed by the idea of global revenge against the socialist community and national liberation movements, is conducting an open and vigorous preparation of American society for would-be wars for world hegemony, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. In accordance with this objective, the trite myth of "American exclusiveness" and America's special leading role in the world, allegedly predetermined by God himself, has been revived. Simultaneously, the wildest fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet expansionism" are being spread with a view to framing Americans in a militarist spirit.

The "culture of militarism" is growing not only on ideological, but also psychological soil. The abuse of force is a long-standing American tradition which has been undergoing obvious "renaissance" in recent years.

Ignorance, a necessary condition for an upsurge of militarism and chauvinism, is undermining, like a malignant tumour, the spiritual organism of American society and encouraging outrages against genuine spirituality.

The American "Democratic" state, bent on flexing military muscle, has [word indistinct] nearly completely on the financing of public libraries and is slashing expenses on education at a time when, according to recent estimates, 26 million adults in the United States (one out of five) are illiterate.

The mind, undeveloped culturally and poor spiritually, always tense and sick from inside, experiences an acute need for ideological "narcotics." They are supplied in abundance by Washington's "Druggists." It is far easier to explain to an ordinary American that his chronic discontent is caused by numerous outside [word indistinct] of the "American way of life", as he understands it. Knowing little about his own country, to say nothing of the outside world, he fully believes in the natural supremacy of "God-chosen" America, Americans, and all things American.

The reactionary ruling groupings, shaping Washington's current policy, the newspaper points out, banks on so-called "middle Americans" and their worst traits -- greed, egoism, ignorance, conformism, and blind hatred.

The psychological war, unleashed by Washington against socialism, is expanding against the background of this lack of spirituality.

IZVESTIYA stresses in this connection that only political shortsightedness and "disconnected" conscience of Washington impostors can explain their rude attempts to dictate their will to socialist countries under the pretence of "concern for human rights" and to distract simultaneously world public attention from the crimes committed by American imperialism against mankind.

While totally ignoring the suffering of tens of millions of people in the United States -- jobless, homeless, hungry, and illiterate, and spiralling the arms race which harbours a threat to our planet, Washington unceremoniously adopts the attitude of "defender" of a handful of renegades who have opted for opposing themselves to their people. It is in this America, IZVESTIYA concludes, where the mad strategists of excessive armament and nuclear war till victorious end find backing. It is in this America where those who grossly violate elementary principles of international law and norms of relations between countries and peoples feel at ease. All their actions are spearheaded against progressive forces in the world, which have become a powerful obstacle in the way of unchecked aggressive aspirations of American imperialism.

SOLTON: U.S. 'OBSESSED' WITH MILITARY SUPREMACY

LD241422 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] Members of the Reagan administration have been increasingly calling for peace and dialogue on disarmament. The President, too, has made such statements. Is this just rhetoric or a sign that Washington is beginning to be sensible? Here is what our staff member Yuriy Solton writes about this:

To answer this question, let's turn to facts. In its more than 3 and 1/2 years in power, the Reagan administration has signed no arms control agreements, though there's been ample opportunity for this. At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union called for radical reductions in both medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic weapons. The military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO would be maintained, of course, but at a lower level. The United States turned down this offer and proceeded to deploy its first-strike nuclear arms in West Europe. Now it's calling for dialogue, but what is it going to discuss? How many of its new missiles it would keep in Europe and by how many the Soviet missiles would be cut that offset them? This is no fair approach to negotiations.

Let's take another example. Washington claims that it wants the militarization of space to be prevented, but when the Soviet Government formally offered to begin appropriate talks this month and called for a simultaneous mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of attack space systems, Washington said it was prepared only for a general discussion on the entire scope of nuclear disarmament problems. As for space, it went no further than offering to probe attitudes to the problem. At the same time it sent up a joint command to run military operations in space and went on to develop and test components of space weapons.

Now here are a few more examples of the American attitude: Two years ago the Soviet Union pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on the United States and other nuclear powers to follow suit. Washington refused. The Soviet Union then suggested that all nuclear powers, including itself and the United States, develop and stick to a code of behavior toward each other and toward third countries. The purpose is to avoid a nuclear conflict and move gradually towards eliminating nuclear weapons. Washington is yet to reply to this offer.

Finally, the Soviet Union has supported the idea of an immediate nuclear freeze, an idea put forward by many in the United States and by a group of neutral countries. The United States refuted the idea and started serial production of new intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-1 strategic bombers, Trident submarines, and long-range cruise missiles.

The Reagan administration is clearly obsessed with the idea of military supremacy. For this reason it cannot desire a fair dialogue. It makes no secret of its ambition to impose its will on other nations even if at the risk of nuclear war. But the use of force can only destroy the world, not change it. That's why the Soviet Union has been so insistently calling for constructive talks on disarmament. It's ready to negotiate with the United States and other countries on the basis of equality and equal security. But such talks should not become a useless polemic that would be used to lull the nations' anxiety and continue arms build-up. In answer to the question whether there is a need for dialogue and talks, President Chernenko has said that we have one and the same answer today as we did yesterday: yes there is. But the dialogue should be honest and the talks serious. We are ready for them.

SHULTZ LINKS BULGARIA, OTHERS TO DRUG TRADE

LD230718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 05[illegible] GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] A rotten herring: that is what one of the black propaganda tricks is called in the West. Intrepid scribblers from gutter publications, like criminals putting police-dogs off the scent with rotten herring, are flabbergasting readers in the West with yet another inflated sensation. An example of how to prepare this standard dish of Western propaganda was recently given by Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

During a speech he gave at the Miami Chamber of Commerce, he surpassed all other specialists in rotten herring, having stuffed this scandalous dish with a super sensation about the production and smuggling of narcotics being carried out under the aegis of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Bulgaria. The involvement of Communist governments in the narcotics trade is giving rise to serious fears among the countries of the free world, Shultz publicly stated. In a note in this connection, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA commented on that type of declaration by using the well-known saying: For the fact that the U.S. secretary of state is shamelessly shifting the blame from the guilty to the innocent is shown by revealing documents that have become public.

KALYAGIN ON REAGAN-MONDALE DEBATES, CAMPAIGN

LD242047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The final stage of the election struggle to take possession of the presidency is unfolding in the United States. The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties have finally agreed to hold television debates. A one-and-a-half hour television debate on problems of the economy and domestic policy will be held between Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale on 7 October in Louisville, Kentucky, and they will debate foreign policy issues in Kansas City, Missouri, on 21 October. Vice President George Bush and Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic Party candidate for the vice presidency, will also hold a television debate in Philadelphia on 11 October. This has been reported by CBS.

Democratic Party representatives attach great importance to the staging of a public television debate between Mondale and Reagan, reckoning that their candidate will be able to improve his position after criticizing the current administration's adventuristic course before an audience of many millions. They proposed holding six rounds of this type of encounter; however, this met with objections from Reagan's supporters. One would think that they would be interested in television debates. After all, observers believe that it was thanks to his success in 1980, on the eve of the last presidential election, that Reagan managed to gain the advantage over Carter. True, some people from Reagan's entourage managed at that time to steal secret documents from Carter that set forth his position on the major political issues. Reagan knew all the possible arguments and counter-arguments of his opponent in advance. Now, evidently, they have not managed to steal this type of material. The Republicans' leaders failed to reject the television debates altogether, but tried to restrict them and reduce their significance.

To date, Reagan is ahead of Mondale according to public opinion polls. No small role has been played in this by the chauvinistic mood being fanned among Americans by the current administration. The master of the White House is also trying to make use of the circumstance that a period of temporary stability has begun in the U.S. economy, in accord with its cyclical nature of development. At the same time, the Democratic Party challenger has thus far not been able to put forward a genuine alternative to the current administration's policy. The U.S. press writes that he is not decisive enough in his criticism of Reagan's course, and behaves too cautiously. True, in his latest speeches, Mondale has evidently taken account of these remarks. He has stated that he intends to make the problem of war and peace a fundamental issue of the election campaign. Mondale has pointed out that the U.S. President is obsessed with the escalation of the nuclear arms race, and that Reagan's 4 years in power have made this world more dangerous.

For his part, Congressman Coelho, one of the Democratic Party's well known figures, has accused the Republicans of using various dirty tricks, as he put it, during the election campaign. He reported that the Republican Party is hiring groups of hooligans who try to disrupt the Democrats' electioneering. The heads of Mondale's election campaign are insisting on a thorough investigation of this information.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS END OF NPC SESSION IN BEIJING

PM241143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "XINHUA Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep -- XINHUA has reported that the routine session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, sixth convocation, has finished work here after examining certain questions of PRC domestic and foreign policy.

U.S. SEEKS COCOM 'UNDERSTANDING' FOR PRC

PM241043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Explanations"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep -- Citing government sources, the Japanese press has reported the U.S. Administration's official explanations on the question of sales of modern American technology and arms to China.

The explanations sent to the Japanese Government, the newspaper MAINICHI writes, point out that the United States does not plan to exclude the PRC from the list of countries affected by the restrictions imposed by the committee to exercise control over exports to socialist countries (Cocom), set up by Western countries under U.S. auspices, or to grant any privileges to China in the Cocom rules.

However, MAINICHI points out, the American Administration voices the hope in its explanations that, when considering questions of exporting weapons and military technology to China, Cocom will "show special understanding of the commonality of the U.S. and Chinese positions in their strategy with regard to the Soviet Union."

DPRK VICE PREMIER KONG CHIN-TAE VISITS, MEETINGS

Meets With Baybakov 17 Sep

PM211551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 17 September, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Questions of further developing USSR-DPRK economic cooperation were discussed during their talk, which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Ryabov 19 Sep

PM211516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] A talk was held on 19 September between Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and DPRK were discussed during the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV REPLY TO JAPANESE GOVERNOR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September in its First Edition frontpages a report on Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov's reply to a letter from the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. The PRAVDA report, entitle "N.A. Tikhonov's Reply to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture," has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1, and has been found to be identical except that the PRAVDA version omits the introductory paragraph.

JAPANESE DEFENSE HEAD IN U.S. FOR ANNUAL TALKS

LD241842 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 24 TASS -- Yuko Kurihara, head of the National Defense Agency of Japan, arrived in Washington for annual consultations with his U.S. counterpart.

At the consultations scheduled to open tommorow, Kurihara will report the plans for military purchases in 1986-1990 drawn up by the agency recently and try to meet the criticism of the Pentagon senior officials with regard to the "insufficient" military spending of Japan.

The newspaper ASAHI reports that the defense of shipping lanes in the Sea of Japan will play a special role in the consultations.

The Americans, according to the newspaper, will demand at the consultations that Japan build at its territory special T.V. relay centers to cater for the U.S. Armed Forces deployed on the Japanese Isles. The Pentagon, according to the newspaper, will also press its Far Eastern ally for the establishment of a super long-range radar on its territory.

In addition to these problems, which testify to Washington's intention to remain in Japan for a long time, the sides will discuss plans for joint maneuvers of the Japanese Air Force and the U.S. forces of F-16 nuclear-capable planes which are deployed in South Korea.

Japan's participation in U.S. global strategy, corroborated by the agenda of the forthcoming Japanese-U.S. military consultations, enhances the risk of it becoming involved in Washington's policy of confrontation and of its non-nuclear principles being violated.

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, says in his reply to the governor of Japan's Kanagawa Prefecture that the Soviet Union suggested an exchange of opinion with Japan with a view to concluding a bilateral agreement on guarantees so as to formalize in a proper legal contractual form the Soviet Union's obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan. The Japanese side for its part would reiterate its obligation strictly and consistently to observe its non-nuclear status; that is, not to produce and not acquire nuclear weapons, and not to allow their introduction in Japanese territory and in the air space and sea expanses of the country.

Undoubtedly, all this could help stabilize peace and security in the Far East.

PROTESTS AS U.S. NUCLEAR SUB LEAVES JAPANESE PORT

LD241417 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 24 TASS -- The American nuclear-powered submarine Indianapolis left today the Japanese port of Yokosuka to the slogans "Atomic death, get away from Japan", amplified by megaphones. Indianapolis belongs to the attack class of U.S. combatant ships, which, as it reported by the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency today, are being equipped with "Tomahawk" nuclear missiles as of June this year.

The entry of the submarine into the port, the municipal assembly of which approved the resolution which announces Yokusuka a nuclear-free city, gave rise to protests in Japan. The Yokosuka mayor called upon the Foreign Ministry to give guarantees that there are no nuclear weapons aboard the submarine. But there was no comprehensive answer to that question since the Japanese authorities have no right of control over actions of the American Command in Japan. The United States, in a bid to mislead the Japanese and world public as to deployment of nuclear weapons, took evasive stand: Not to reaffirm and not to deny the presence of weapons of mass destruction on its bases stationed in other countries, on ships, and planes.

JAPANESE-S. KOREAN RELATIONS, U.S. PLANS VIEWED

PM211000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtesv "Political Observer's opinion": Dangerous Symbolism"]

[Text] Scarcely anyone following the development of events in the Pacific Ocean, particularly in the Far East, doubts that the current U.S. Administration was behind the recent visit to Tokyo by the head of the South Korean regime, Chon Tu-hwan, just as it was behind last year's visit to South Korea by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. The administration is seeking to knock together an aggressive bloc in Northeast Asia comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Naturally Washington has been trying to give the impression that the visits are Japan's and South Korea's own business, particularly in view of that fact that they are neighbors and their histories over recent decades are closely interwoven. But it is this interweaving of histories that the United States sees as one of the main obstacles to the knocking together of an aggressive "triangle."

It is true that Japan and South Korea significantly diverge in the economic sphere. The balance of trade between the two countries has shown a large deficit for Seoul in recent years.

With the aid of dollar injections by the United States, South Korea is gradually becoming, as the Western press often writes, a "little Japan," together with Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong (Xianggang). In particular, South Korea is competing with Japan in the metallurgy sphere and especially in shipbuilding. There exists between Japan and South Korea the problem of the Koreans living in Japan (there are nearly 675,000 of them) who do not have the same rights as Japanese, although having Japanese citizenship. But all these problems are by and large solvable, albeit on a temporary basis, to the deterrent or benefit of one side or the other.

It should also be remembered that there are numerous U.S. military bases in Japan and South Korea as well as large U.S. military forces (45,600 in the former and 40,700 in the latter). This enables the United States, with the backing of obedient South Korean puppets and a highly compliant Japanese Government, prepared to offer its country as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," to pressure Tokyo and Seoul into falling in line with U.S. interests.

But there is a sphere outside U.S. control. "The one thing Americans find the most difficult to understand," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in this connection, "is the delicate historical relations that they have no power over. In this case we are talking about relations between Japan and South Korea."

As is known, the war in the Pacific ended with the rout of militarist Japan in 1945. Official relations between Japan and South Korea were not established until 1965. It was nearly two decades before the two countries exchanged top level visits. And that was no accident. "Normal reactions were established between Japan and South Korea in 1965," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "but Japan has never regarded its former colony as an equal, and this still provokes deep hatred in many Koreans." This was also reflected in the preparations to greet Chon Tu-hwan in Tokyo. There were protest rallies in Japan and South Korea whose participants opposed a visit that could have very dangerous consequences for not only the two peoples, but for the whole of Asia. Some 23,000 police were mobilized to protect the head of the Seoul regime; 270 control points were set up, checking vehicles traveling into Tokyo; extra expenditure on security amounted to $3.3 million (twice as much as was spent on protecting R. Reagan when he visited Tokyo in 1983). In short, according to the Japanese and U.S. press, it appeared as if martial law had been delcared for the duration of the visit. The area around the house where the visitor was staying was cut off from the rest of Tokyo, not to mention the country as a whole. There hung over the visit, as the newspaper ASAHI put it, the "burden of the past that divides Japan and the Korean peninsula."

Bearing all of this in mind, organizers and inspirers of the visit decided to turn it into a symbol of the beginning of a "new era" in the two countries' relations, two members of the projected aggressive triangle. And they proceeded not from the interests of the Korean people, not from an intention to establish goodneighborly relations between the countries of Northeast Asia, but entirely from the U.S. Administration's militarist and hegemonist interests. In the Pentagon's eyes, South Korea's chief "merit" is its strategic military location. South Korea is primarily seen as a U.S. military bridgehead whence it will be possible, if necessary, to also operate against China and ...Japan! This possibility is not ruled out, insofar as Washington considers that the establishment of a militarist Japan gives rise to revanchanism which will come into conflict sooner or later with U.S. hegemonism in the western Pacific and in East and Southeast Asia. It is no accident that the Japanese ruling circles were so willing to commit themselves to guarding sea routes within 1,000 miles of their borders and, if necessary, to block the straits leading from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific Ocean.

If you think about these plans, you cannot dismiss the idea that they enshrine not only America, but also Japanese revanchist sentiments vis-a-vis the Korean peninsula. The "burden of the past," which ASAHI wrote about, is not so much a past as a current phenomenon.

How does one get rid of it, or at least consign it to oblivion? It was to this end that both Tokyo and Seoul, with Washington's blessing, put on a true show, which however only revealed all the phoniness of Japan's "fraternization" with Soviet Korea. The Japanese head of state offered a most vague apology for what he called an "unhappy period" in Japanese-Korean relations, meaning Japan's 35-year colonial rule over Korea (1910-1945), which, incidentally, was notable for its extreme cruelty. But nothing was directly said about this, or about the Korean people's most vital problem -- their national reunification. But they did hope for a successful...olympics, planned for Seoul in 1988!

The head of the Seoul regime, as befits a puppet, went further than his Tokyo hosts, declaring that the "unhappy past" in relations between the two sides had been "swept away by the wave of history." But history takes vengeance on those who falsify it or refuses to acknowledge its inexorable lessons. As for the destiny of the Korean people, it will not be decided in Washington, Tokyo, or Seoul. The wave of history has cleansed the northern part of the Korean peninsula of the colonialism and neocolonialism in which the Seoul regime is floundering. Without the DPRK's active participation none of the questions regarding the destiny of the Korean people as a whole can be solved.

To be scrupulously accurate, Japan was Korea's oppressor for not just 35 years when the Korean peninsula was a colony of the empire of the "rising sun." The colonization of Korea began when Japan imposed the so-called Kanghwa Island Treaty on it in 1876 which, although containing fine words about the equality of the sides, gave Japan unlimited, one-sided consular, trade, and economic and other privileges, which the Japanese militarists needed for future aggressive actions on the Asian Continent. The treaty and the other agreements stemming from it enabled Japan to turn Korea into a protectorate in 1905, with the subsequent transformation of Korea into the worst kind of colony in 1910. So the "unhappy period" in Japanese-Korean relations covers not 35 years, but an entire century.

Today Japan supports the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a military bridgehead against neighboring countries, maintaining the division of the country, and incorporating it in an aggressive "triangle" in Northeast Asia, which makes the region a hotbed of heightened danger. The "unhappy period" in relations between Tokyo and Seoul is becoming a dangerous period. This time without quotation marks.

ANDRIONOV VIEWS ARREST OF WESTERN 'SPIES' IN DRA

LD242302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrionov]

[Text] The Western mass media has kicked up a fuss over the arrest of a French citizen, Abouchar, on Afghan territory who was masquerading as a journalist. Let me remind you that he was seized during an operation to smash a gang of counterrevolutionaries in the vicinity of the town of Spin Buldak, near the Pakistani border. Let me ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to talk about this in greater detail.

[Kachanov] As one might have expected, the Western press is putting forward just one argument in defense of the arrested Frenchman: He was allegedly carrying out his duty as a journalist and had gone into Afghan territory to gather objective information. However, it emerges that he was found with special espionage apparatus that actually is used for gathering and processing information, but certainly not journalistic information. This, however, was a sideline. Abouchar's main function, as is irrefutably proven by the documents from the investigation, was to direct the subversive activity of a revolutionary gang.

Let me remind you of another similar incident that occurred at the end of last year. At that time, another Frenchman, Philippe Augoyard, was caught red-handed in the Afghan Province of Lowgar masquerading as a doctor working for the International Medical Aid Organization. At his trial, it emerged that if this organization was giving him assistance, then it was only helping the U.S. CIA and Afghan reactionaries entrenched in Pakistan. It was accurately established that International Medical Aid hires mercenaries and illegally sends them to Afghanistan to gather espionage information.

Approximately the same sort of role is fulfilled by the firm Gulf Features Services officially registered in London. One of its workers, British subject Stewart Bodman, was killed in Parvan Province during an exchange of fire with the Afghan security forces. He was found to be carrying photographic equipment and movie cameras containing film of the deployment of Soviet and Afghan troops, topographical maps published in the United States, and a travel diary with notes on the activity of a reconnaissance group. The group itself was equipped with communications means involving artificial satellites and a computer for deciphering information, as well as instructions on how to manufacture explosive devices with electric, time, and chemical detonators.

It is usually said that the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan is directed and coordinated by the United States. That is true. It is indeed the U.S. Administration that bears the basic share of responsibility for the numerous crimes perpetrated by the gangs of bandits. However, given this fact, it must not be forgotten that the closest allies of Washington are also involved in anti-Afghan activity. For example, this year alone Britain has set aside 18 million pounds for this purpose, the FRG DM60 million, and Japan 4 billion yen. These funds are used to buy guns, missiles, antiaircraft equipment, and other types of the most modern weaponry, which is sent to the Afghan bandits across the Pakistani border.

Along with the CIA and, as a rule, under its guidance, the special services of other Western countries are also involved in subversive activity in Afghanistan. In a word, there is direct evidence of a broad international plot aimed at wrecking the revolutionary transformations in the young republic.

But to be sure, the Afghan people are not alone in their struggle for a new life. On their side are the help and support of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all those who cherish the ideals of liberty, independence, and progress.

KACHANOV CONDEMNS WEST'S POLICY TOWARD DRA

LD211153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The hostile policy of a number of Western countries, which are waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, is creating a serious threat to that country's security and independence. This was stated by Afghan leader Babrak Karmal in an interview for All-India Radio. The enemies of the Afghan people, he said, are spending million of dollars to knock together gangs of counterrevolutionaries, which are being infiltrated into Afghanistan to struggle against its government and the gains of the April revolution Over to our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] The imperialist powers are, of course, doing their utmost to make it harder for Democratic Afghanistan to build a new life. The enemy gangs, which infiltrate Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan along secret mountain tracks, are armed not only with the latest rifles, automatic weapons, machine guns, and grenade launchers of U.S. British, and even Swiss manufacture, but also have Italian mines, Belgian pistols and Japanese radio sets. In short, the West's technical might and extremely rich arsenals ar now operating against a small, freedom-loving people. That is not all: As TIME magazine recently reported, the United States will begin to use the most up-to-date technical resources, including spy satellites, in its anti-Afghan activities. There are also channels for the direct transmission of intelligence information from the territory of Afghanistan to the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In Pakistan itself, the number of camps where Afghan counterrevolutionaries undergo subversion training has greatly increased. Until recently, there were 117 of these camps according to some reports, 123 according to others. However, two more were set up in the spring of this year at the populated localities of Sohrabgoth and Abbas Ghondi. Apprximately 2,000 people are trained at each of these camps on average. At a center like Shahi Bagh, for example, near Peshawar, twice as many are trained. However, let us take even the figure of 2,000; it turns out that no less than 200,000 cutthroats are being trained at the expense of the imperialist powers. Of course, not all of them succeed in infiltrating Afghan territory; many meet an inglorious death on the first mountain passes. However, you will agree that in itself the figure is impressive.

Even that is not all: In addition to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, an ever increasing number of so-called advisers are being infiltrated into the republic. These are Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, and others whose taks is not just to train the enemy gangs but to coordinate their actions as well. In addition to this, they are actively engaged in plundering Afghanistan's natural riches and stealing its historical and cultural treasures.

The counterrevolution's actions, both internal and external, are significant, harming the cause of building a new life in Afghanistan. However, the progressive changes that have already taken place in this ancient country as it undergoes a period of national and social renewal makes it possible to say that the process of positive changes in Afghanistan is irreversible. Neither internal nor external reaction will be able to impede this.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO RAISE AFGHAN ISSUE AT UN HIT

LD220836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[International affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The first days of work of the 39th UN General Assembly session are already calling into doubt the readiness claimed by Washington to work constructively in the interests of solving pressing international problems. This is precisely how observers regard the renewed imposition by the United States and some of its allies of the discussion of the so called Afghan question at this representative forum.

It is not all that difficult to understand Washington's calculation connected with this action. It is sufficient to glance at the agenda of the current session as a whole: a broad complex of questions on halting the arms race, abandoning the position of strength policy, creating peace and nuclear-free zones, the Near East knot, the situation in Central America, and the establishment of a new economic order.

In the approach to these and many other truly urgent problems, the United States sets itself against the overwhelming majority of UN member-states. In voting, the American delegation, as previous sessions have shown, virtually always remains in complete isolation or in an obvious minority. Hence, Washington's striving to divert the session's participants from the discussion of unfavorable questions, and thereby escape sharp cirticism addressed to it, is understandable. So, obviously artificial problems are being introduced, including Afghanistan.

As Comrade Petrovskiy, the USSR representative, stressed: Attempts to involve the United Nations in their discussion constitute impermissible interference in the internal affairs of UN member-countries, which is what it is in reality. At the session, the United States intends to discuss the internal situation of a sovereign state, a question that comes exclusively under the competence of the Afghan authorities, as does the question of a limited contingent of Soviet troops present in the republic. I will immediately point to the fact that they were brought in at the request of Afghanistan's lawful government and in complete accordance with the UN Charter and other norms of international law. This was a forced but necessary step in the face of the real threat of hostile interference from outside.

It goes without saying that the events taking place in Afghanistan can in no way touch upon the security of other countries. They are not creating a threat to peace and security in this region of Asia as a whole. This cannot be said of the actions of the United States itself in southwest Asia. For it is precisely the United States, and this is openly admitted today in official Washington, that is organizing and financing the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. It is the United States that is arming the Pakistani military regime to the teeth, turning it into a bridgehead for interference in the affairs of neighboring countries.

In this way, Washington's aggressive course and its striving to impose by force American ways on independent states is the prime reason for the tension in the region, as, for that matter, is the case everywhere in the world where events are not unfolding according to an American script.

G. USTINOV REVIEWS KABUL AIRPORT BOMBING

PM211103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov "Afghan Reportage": "Who It Is That The People Are Cursing"]

[Text] Kabul .. When I returned to Kabul after a holiday, the capital's airport looked somehow different and strange to me. There wasn't the usual crowd of people and airport bustle and the arrivals hall was empty. According to an unwritten rule, colleagues from our close-knit collective of Soviet journalists come to meet an arriving comrade, to exchange the latest news, and indeed, to simply help with baggage and drive them home. However, now I had to lug my cases myself.

Another detail did not escape notice. The airport building is small, and usually it is quite stuffy. However, now everywhere, in the passport control room and at the customs desk, there is a welcome breeze. I had a closer look; there was no glass in several of the enormous windows. "What a marvelous idea," I thought, "they had the sense to remove it during the hot weather."

There was an empty space in front of the airport, too. Colleagues were waiting for me about 100 meters from the main entrance by an improvised security barrier.

"What happened?"

"Three days ago the dushmans exploded a bomb just before a plane took off. There were a lot of victims. Strict security measures have been taken. Only departing and arriving passengers are allowed in the airport now."

This event was our only topic of conversation en route to the correspondents' center. I switched on the television and the news program was full of the airport explosion. The news bore the imprint of grief but also of dignity. The terrorists were angrily condemned. Numerous photographs aroused alarm and grief. "The 'Jumhuriyat' Hospital. Yet another life chalked up to the counterrevolution." "A children's center: an innocent child who happened to be around the airport received severe injuries." "The DRA Armed Forces Hospital. Babrak Karmal visited the victims of the airport explosion who were housed here."

Ten dead and 187 wounded, this was the result of the base action of the mercenary dispatched with his diabolical load by the enemies of the Afghan revolution. He arrived at the scene just before 0900 hours, when Kabul airport was already crowded, otherwise he would certainly have been detected, arrested, and rendered harmless. It was very dangerous to go inside the building with such luggage, there were checks and patrols. So, he unobtrusively placed his case by the exterior wall near the entrance. Many passengers were doing this while saying farewell to their nearest and dearest and listening to the last exhortations and parting words. However, unlike them, he immediately slipped away from the crowd and began to rapidly distance himself from his abandoned burden. The timing mechanism was due to be activated in a few minutes. However, was there any guarantee that the watch of the person who set the explosive device was correct?

The explosion resounded soon after 0900 hours, just as a plane coming from Europe was landing in Kabul (hundreds of people were waiting to meet it) and as the passengers flying on this plane to Europe were starting to check in. The blast smashed a large area of the wall's glass facade and showered people with fragments. Neither did the window frame stand up to it. Concrete "shrapnel" was later extracted from the arms, legs, and faces of many of the wounded.

The explosion took place on a Friday, all the Afghan papers without exception stress. For Muslims, Friday is a sacred day, a day of moral purification when any crime against human morality is particularly severely punished under Shariat law. The enemies of the Afghan revolution are called "fighters for the faith, Mujahidin." Suddenly, this fanatical crime. On a Friday. Where is the logic?

There is a logic. The explosion occurred on the day that a group of Afghan students, over 100 people, were setting off to study in Moscow, to take their seats in the auditoriums of our VUZes and technical colleges the very next day. The counterrevolutionaries did not want this to happen. They fully understand that by acquiring modern knowledge and being introduced to a new world outlook and practical revolutionary experience, these young people will become their main danger in the near future. This truth has been drummed into them by the "father-mentors" from the Western and regional espionage centers.

Having suffered crushing defeats in the spring and summer of this year in the Panjsher Valley and a number of other strategically important regions of the country, the dushman gangs are avoiding direct confrontations with the Afghan Army and forces of order, preferring isolated criminal acts and perfidious attacks on the sly, and bringing their evil down on undefended and completely innocent people.

These are just some of their crimes committed in the last month.

Baghlan Province. 2 August. 13 children were brutally killed by the bandits. The reason, membership in the pioneer organization.

Gonduz Province. 6 August. Dushmans attacked the village of Basua, where a women's organization was actively functioning and the local agricultural cooperative had successfully held its first congress. Twelve peaceful inhabitants, including 4 children, were killed and 7 people were injured.

Kabul. 8 August. Bandits placed an explosive device disguised as a fountain pen on one of the streets of a new residential area. Muhammad Arif was injured when he picked up the pen.

On the night of 8-9 August, a dushman gang shelled Kabul airport with rockets. Seven planes were damaged.

Nangarhar Province. 17 August. A bus was blown up by a mine. Twenty-five passengers were killed and 3 injured.

Parvan Province. 22 August. Two adolescents were injured by a mine.

On 26 August between 2200 and 2300 hours, dushmans shelled the Bagrami District High School. Considerable damage was done to the classrooms. Fortunately, there were no casualities because of the late hour.

Paghman District. 27 August. Bandits set fire to the Bahor Hotel.

Mir Racheh Kowi District. 31 August. A teacher at the Bobo-Kumkar Nasvok village secondary school was killed by counterrevolutionaries.

The same hand, and the same target. Schools, centers of the new life, people who have devoted themselves to the service of the revolution, ordinary peaceful citizens.

The White House bosses and other benefactors of the Afghan counterrevolution, in an attempt to deceive world public opinion, stress at every opportunity that the entire Afghan people are allegedly on the side of the "mujahidin" and that it is only the authorities with their small army and "punitive apparatus" that are allegedly fighting against them. If only they could see the indignation and anger with which the entire Afghan people greeted the news of the crime at the capital's airport. At meetings and demonstrations, in radio and television speeches, in the press, and in their letters to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the republic's government, the citizens of revolutionary Afghanistan unreservedly condemn the terrorist acts, which are hindering people's normal life and the building of a new society. The whole country curses the saboteurs and murderers, degenerates of the Afghan land, who are raising their criminal hands against their brothers and sisters.

I could have ended today's reportage here, if, while working on it, I had not come across a recent interesting report from the Pakistani city of Peshawar. As is known, that is the location of the headquarters of the main Afghan counterrevolutionary organization and party leaders, which bitterly compete among themselves.

First a quotation. "The BBC. There was a bomb explosion near the headquarters of the Afghan 'mujahidin in Peshawar.' The assistant governor of Peshawar reported that 3 people died as a direct result of the explosion, another died in the hospital, and 12 were injured. Unconfirmed reports say that 6 of these 12 have also died. The bomb exploded at the entrance to the headquarters of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan.

"Several thousand Afghans belonging to various groupings are currently living in Peshawar. For this reason, the city's streets are often the arena of clashes between the adherents of warring political parties. Armed skirmishes resulting in casualties have already taken place several times."

According to the DPA agency, the Peshawar authorities have evicted 700 Afghans living there without families; bomb explosions in residences, headquarters, and refugee camps in Peshawar forced the administration to ask the leaders of the Afghan "mujahidin" to move beyond the city boundary.

Need we be surprised by those reports? This also has its own logic. Having armed the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to the teeth and trained them in modern methods of diversionary struggle, the generous tutors have unexpectedly realized that it cuts both ways and that the "mujahidin" are behaving like "hit men" and terrorists also in their own milieu, using the same means and methods as in the dushman gangs. They do not recognize any "decent" forms in the political sttruggle against competing organizations: a bomb in a corridor; a knife in the back; a shot on the sly.

These rats greedy for power and money still go on distant raids or squabble among themselves. However, the time will come when the people of the new Afghanistan will finally and irreversibly chase the dushman rabble from their territory. What then will the currently "welcoming" countries, which are sheltering Afghan reaction and its headquarters, do with the many thousands of cutthroats left without an occupation? Will not these countries then apply to themselves the old adage -- as you sow, so shall you reap?

REBELS ARRESTED FOR KABUL AIRPORT EXPLOSION

LD240901 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 24 TASS -- Security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supported by the population of the country have arrested members of the terrorist group responsible for the bomb explosion at the Kabul International Airport last August 31, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reported.

The bomb explosion is known to have caused casualties among the civilian population, including women and children.

MISSILE ATTACK ON AFGHAN AIRLINER CITED

LD242001 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 24 TASS -- Afghan counter-revolutionaries committed a new crime against civilians. As was stated to the BAKHTAR news agency by president of the "Ariana" air company Abdul Kayum Bashariar, on September 21 a DC-10 plane of that company was on its flight from Kandahar to Kabul with 308 passengers aboard. A missile was fired on the plane, which was making landing approach, 25-30 kilometres south-west of the capital city. The missile damaged one of the engines, the fuel tank and the hydraulic system. Owing to the courage and skill of the crew the plane was landed at Kabul airport. All passengers were unhurt.

The inhuman attack on the passenger plane showed once again the beastly image of the Afghan counter-revolution, encouraged by international imperialism with the United States at the head, it is noted in the BAKHTAR commentary. Being unable to oppose Afghan Army units in open fighting the bandits resort to the most barbarous actions against innocent civilians, including women, old men and children. The explosions staged by bandits at the mosque of the Kabul polytechnical institute, the building of the newspaper PAMIR carried away many lives. Scores of children lost their lives during a film show when bombs, planted by counter-revolutionaries at the "Ariana" cinema-house, went off. The explosion of a powerful bomb at the Kabul International Airport, when hundreds of passengers were there, recently led to numerous casualties.

It is absolutely obvious, the newspaper points out, who is behind the back of those criminals. This is above all the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which masterminds the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The blood of thousands of Afghans is on the hands of Washington ringleaders. It is exactly the United States which supplies Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the newest armaments, including ground-to-air missiles one of which have caused deaths of hundreds of passengers who were aboard the DC-10 plane.

That brutal action of counter-revolution, BAKHTAR stressed, shows that international imperialism and reaction continue building up scopes of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

USSR MILITARY OFFICER RECOUNTS EXPERIENCE IN DRA

PM250912 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 September in its First Edition carries on page 6 under the rubric "Afghan Notebook" and the headline "Road to Kabul" a 2,000-word article, datelined Termez-Kabul, by own special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel P. Studenikin. Studenikin recounts his experience of traveling in a truck convoy from Termez in the USSR to Kabul. Having noted that one of the objectives of the "enemy" is to attempt to "cut off roads -- the artieries of the young republic," Studenikin refers briefly to what he describes as the convoy's "first combat loss" [no others are recounted in the article] when near Salang, the convoy came under dushman machine gun fire and a Russian corporal was killed: "He was in the line of fire. The shot came from a sniper."

An Afghan officer accompanying Studenikin recounts the time when his convoy came under attack from dushman shells and barely escaped. Studenikin ends by saying that "Many measures to improve the state of the working masses" have been taken, including an 8-hour work day, land reform, and a better supply infrastructure for basic foodstuffs; but, he says, many more problems would be solved were it not for the "criminal interference" of the United States, Pakistan, Iran, the FRG, Saudi Arabia, and other countries, which are financing the counterrevolution and "continually training, arming, and transferring new bandit gangs to Afghanistan."

DISPATCH DESCRIBES SOVIET MILITARY LIFE IN DRA

PM210957 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 September carries on page 4 a 2,200-word Kabul-Moscow dispatch entitled "The Defenders of Star" by special correspondent A. Tarasov. The article, carried under the rubric "Service Location: Afghanistan," describes the career of an Afghan girl, a student called Parvin whose name means star, who has just completed her higher education in the USSR. Parvin's example is used to show how conditions and educational opportunities for girls have improved in present-day Afghanistan. The article goes on to stress how the Soviet troops in the DRA are defending people such as Parvin, helping "a neighboring people to disarm the hired killers" who are still carrying out attacks on the Afghan people. Tarasov describes the living and service conditions of a group of Soviet soldiers who are "far from home" and undergoing a "difficult examination." After noting that the tour of duty of this group is coming to an end, Tarasov expresses the view that young men should be "better prepared physically for the rigors of service."

COMMENTARY NOTES U.S. 'FABRICATIONS' ON INDIA

BK221440 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] News agencies have provided some details on how the sensational anti-India news was fabricated. A false report was circulated that India is preparing to bomb Pakistan. ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported from Washington that these fabricated stories were based on some information received from an American spy satellite that indicated that the Indian Jaguar aircraft had been turned in the direction of Pakistan.

The official Indian representatives contradicted these fabrications of the American propagandists. The secretary in the Indian External Affairs Ministry, Mr Rasgotra, asserted that these fabrications did not have any aura of truth.

Now, we will give you the details about the methods of fabricating false reports. It is said that the American Defense Department receives reliable information, which is further supplied to interested countries and the American press and news agencies by the American spy agencies. The concocted story is thus circulated around the globe and then used as a tool to justify other steps of the (?administration).

As for the report regarding the planned Indian bombing of Pakistan, THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper wrote that the CIA-fabricated false story was intended to justify U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan. The area of espionage has also been incorporated in the $302 billion of U.S.-Pakistani military cooperation. Under this cooperation program, Pakistan will receive Tomahawk [words indistinct] spy plane, R-3S and S-130 planes. With the help of the U.S.-built spy planes, Pakistan will be able to gather vital information about the Indian defense forces and their arms. This information will also help determine the direction of the flights of the F-16 fighter bombers equipped with nuclear weapons. Pakistan will receive additional information from the United States.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, a U.S . State Department representative, who requested not to be identified, did not confirm the existence of any agreement for the exchange of spy information between the United States and Pakistan. However, in fact, such an exchange is possible even without an agreement. Last January, the Pakistani news agency published and described as true information the deployment of Indian Army troops and aircraft along the borders with Pakistan. The news agency then did not think it essential to conceal the fact that it had received this information from the U.S. Defense Department. One more thing is noteworthy. The American spy agencies and Defense Department reports indicate that the U.S. organizations are gathering facts and figures about Indian defense forces. This information is being received not only through space but also from inside the Indian territory. Pakistan and other ally nations are partially supplied with this information and in accordance with American interests. Such propagandistic and concocted stories are no less dangerous. The sensational presentation of such stories is nothing but open provocation.

INDIAN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. SPY ACTIVITIES

LD231704 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 23 TASS -- The USA is engaged in space-based spying activities against India, India's Defence Minister Sh.B. Chavan has stated here. According to the PTI news agency, he told Indian journalists that intelligence information about India's military potential gathered by U.S. spy satellites was conveyed to Pakistan.

The defence minister also said that the Pakistani Army deliberately provoked armed clashes on the Indian border to secure additional arms supplies from the United States.

U.S. SUPPLIES MISTAKEN DATA TO PAKISTAN ON INDIA

LD242111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] It has become known in Delhi that the United States is not only conducting espionage against India, but is also reporting the intelligence acquired to Pakistan. In particular, the Americans use reconnaissance satellites to spy on India.

However, last time things went wrong. A U.S. satellite could not find two squadrons of Jaguar aircraft, part of the Indian Air Force's strike force, at their base. The CIA experts in Washington thought India had deployed its aircraft to carry out a preemptive strike against Pakistan's nuclear installation in Kahuta, near Islamabad. This information was immediately conveyed to Pakistan. As a result, Islamabad quickly put its air force and air defense system onto heightened combat alert. However, the information passed on by Washington proved to be false. It turned out that the Indian Jaguars were in place at their base, but the U.S. artificial satellite was unable to detect them because of cloud accumulation.

This incident shows what a dangerous provocative role the United States is playing in South Asia. Its actions are fanning hostility and distrust between the countries of that region.

U.S., PAKISTAN ROLE IN INDIAN HIJACKINGS SCORED

LD240638 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Alexander Bokhonko

U.S. and Pakistani special services have been directly involved in the hijacking of Indian passenger planes. This has been declared by participants in a meeting held here by the national civil forum organisation. The rally was addressed by members of government, prominent political and public figures.

A network of centres to train terrorists for subversive actions in India has been set up on Pakistani territory with active assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. American instructors teach them methods of seizing and hijacking Indian airliners, Darbara Singh, former chief minister of Punjab State, declared. American and Pakistani special services, he pointed out, are waging vigorous subversive activities against India.

Minister of State for Steel and Mines N.K.P. Salve stressed that Washington and Islamabad entered into collusion in order to destabilize the situation in India. The United States, he pointed out, cannot put up with the fact that former colonies are pursuing independent policies causing displeasure to Western powers.

Prominent public figure Shashi Bhusan exposed the hypocritical stand of the U.S. ruling circles. The American Administration likes to pose as "fighters against international terrorism", while in reality, it is the United States which facilitates the spread of terrorism and air piracy, he said.

The meeting's participants adopted a resolution strongly denouncing subversive actions against India masterminded by U.S. and Pakistani espionage agencies.

INDIAN MINISTER REITERATES STANCE ON PRC BORDER DISPUTE

LD241749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Indian minister of defense, Chavan, mentioning the Indo-Chinese talks in Beijing on the border problem, has resolutely rejected the possibility of India changing its stance on the issue of China's occupation of part of its territory. India will not make any other concessions on the Aksai Chin region or any other territory seized by the PRC in 1982, he stated in a conversation with journalists. Aksai Chin has always been a part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and the likelihood of India departing from this stance during the talks on the border issue with China is ruled out, the minister stressed.

BRIEFS

DRA REPRESENTATIVES VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- Representatives of DRA tribes have begun visiting Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. On 20 September, the guests were received by the mayor of Tashkent. He briefed them on the capital of Uzbekistan, which is one of the extraordinary industrial, scientific, and cultural centers in the Soviet Union. On the same day the guests from DRA were received by the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. They were briefed on the life of Uzbek Muslims and religious enlightenment. The guests acquainted themselves with the religious literature being published by the Muslim Board. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84 GF]

COMPARISON OF KAPITSA MEETING WITH LAO ENVOY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Support for Laos' Position." It has been compared to the report published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p E 1, revealing the following variations:

In line four, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the white paper "The Truth About Lao-Thai Relations" issued by the...(supplying title)

In line eight, IZVESTIYA reads:...Laos, demanding the "unconditional"...(adding word)

KHARKOV SEES U.S. THREATENING NEW ZEALAND

LD241356 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes.

Threats are continuing from Washington against New Zealand, whose labour government has banned calls at that country's ports by American ships with nuclear weapons on board and proclaimed it to be one of the main principles of its foreign policy. A bill to that score has already been tabled in parliament.

The first so to say adjustment salvo has been fired against New Zealand from the U.S. State Department. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz claimed that such a ban is incompatible with the provisions of the ANZUS pact, into which the USA drew Australia and New Zealand more than three decades ago, and which has become a tool of American pressure on those countries.

Following the State Department, the Pentagon has also joined in the campaign of intimidation against New Zealand. Its representatives began blackmailing Wellington by the warning that the USA might revise already before the end of the current year its commitments on military cooperation with New Zealand.

At last, late last week, a warning rang out from the United States Congress against New Zealand. Two influential members of the House of Representatives: Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York State) and his colleague Kika de la Garza, representing Texas, strongly criticized New Zealand. They warned Wellington that if the New Zealand Government dared to implement its declared policy of banning U.S. nuclear vessels, it may soon have heavy economic and political costs for New Zealand.

In so doing Kika de la Garza said that this would lead to a sharp cut in American imports from New Zealand. Considering New Zealand's dependence on the American market as regards the sale of a number of agricultural products, such a threat seems to be a quite serious one.

The present-day American stand as regards the small country of New Zealand is a typical example of Washington's great power ambitions. Being obsessed with the force cult, they in Washington simply lose any sense of realism. the U.S. Administration is out to force its will on sovereign states, acting from imperial positions.

But the attitude of the New Zealand Government on the question of calls at that country's ports by the American nuclear weapons carriers reflects the will of a majority of New Zealanders who voted in the parliamentary elections for the Labour Party candidates putting forward a programme according with the country's national interests.

USSR'S MARCHUK RECEIVES BULGARIA'S DOYNOV

PM211033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Chronicle" report]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of machine building on 18 September. In the course of their conversation, issues concerning the expansion and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed.

IZVESTIYA on Doynov Visit

PM241141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation headed by O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of machine building, was in Moscow 12-21 September.

A meeting took place 21 September between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; O. Doynov; and A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Taking part were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Talks also took place with Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers A.K. Antonov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, and L.V. Smirnov.

In the course of these talks and consultations between O. Doynov and USSR ministers who head machine-building ministries, questions of concretizing plans and deepening bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in 1986-1990 in machine-building sectors on the basis of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit were examined.

The discussion took place in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and comradely mutual assistance.

VATCHENKO PRESENTS AWARD TO BULGARIA'S STANISHEV

LD241039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with the Order of Friendship of Peoples for his services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV INTERVIEWED AT PLOVDIV FAIR

LD242152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Makeyev report]

[Excerpts] The traditional international autumn technical fair opened in Plovdiv today. Among the foreign participants in the fair, our country's display is one of the most impressive. Seventeen all-union foreign trade associations and 8 associations of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations are acquainting visitors with scientific and technical achievements in many spheres of the national economy.

The Georgian SSR has its own section. Today the Soviet pavilion was visited by Comrade Zhivkov and other party and state leaders of the republic. The guests attentively familiarized themselves with the USSR's technical exposition.

Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, gave an interview for the Vremya program: [Begin Filipov recording in Bulgarian with superimposed translation]

First and foremost I would like to note that the Soviet participation at this fair is especially large-scale. The rich fruits of Soviet scientific and technical thought, unique structures, new technology, and modern industrial articles are impressively represented. The Soviet Union has proved yet again that it is the vanguard of scientific and technical progress. It is significant that this fair is taking place a few months after the Moscow economic summit conference, which adopted exceptionally important decisions on the further expansion and intensification of cooperation and integration between the CEMA member-countries. In conclusion, I would like to express gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for their active participation in our jubilee fair. We will continue to retain and multiply the traditions of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and strengthen our political and economic ties. [end recording]

PRAVDA CITES EINHEIT ARTICLE BY SED'S MITTAG

PM211123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep -- The successful development of the GDR is due to the fact that it is an integral part of the socialist community and loyal ally of the USSR. While pursuing, in conjunction with the Soviet Union, a policy geared to strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe, the republic is actively opposing the U.S. course toward confrontation. This is stressed by G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in an article published in the magazine EINHEIT.

Anyone who thinks, the author writes, that the wheel of history can be reversed by deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and by resorting to the assistance of revanchist doctrines is profoundly mistaken. There exists neither an open "German question" nor a "German Reich inside the 1937 borders." History has long since determined that there is a capitalist FRG and a socialist GDR. It is on this that any policy claiming to be peaceful and realistic should be based.

During the meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the article notes, there was confirmation of the determination of the GDR, together with the USSR, to continue delivering a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and international cooperation.

In 35 years, the GDR has achieved big successes in all spheres of socialist building guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. The republic's working people intend to carry on doing all they can to deepen cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, G. Mittag stressed.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO ADDRESS TO FINLAND

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September in its First Edition frontpages the "Address by Comrade K.U. Chernenko to Finnish Television Viewers". It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and found to be identical except that it omits the introductory paragraph and all quotation marks.

COMPARISON OF KOIVISTO ARMISTICE DAY SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September carries on page 4 of its First Edition an unattributed report entitled "M. Koivisto's Television Speech." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, under the subheading "Koivisto Address" and has been found to be identical except that the PRAVDA version omits the introductory paragraph and all quotation marks.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA VISITS SOVIET UNION

Departs Helsinki

LD241926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki, 24 Sep (TASS) -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today left Helsinki for an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At Helsinki railway station, K. Sorsa was seen off by members of the country's government and other officials.

Sorsa Greeted on Arrival

LD251018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The prime minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the railway station by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Tikhonov, Sorsa Opens Talks

LD251140 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Talks have opened in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland.

The Finnish prime minister arrived in Moscow in the morning today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FRG REPRESENTATIVES, SPD GROUP VISIT MOSCOW

Public Representatives Meet

LD241233 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Soviet and West German public to discuss the development of the political situation in Europe and the prospects for European security opened in Moscow today.

Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the opening session of the meeting.

Taking part in the meeting are members of the CPSU Central Committee Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, Hoerst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP grouping in the West German Bundestag, Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Board of the SDP, and other public and political figures, scholars, and journalists from both countries.

Vadim Zagladin and Egon Bahr made reports at the opening session of the meeting.

The meeting will last for two days. It is co-sponsored by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the West German Friedrich Ebert Fund.

FRG's Ehmke, Bahr Interviewed

LD242156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by correspondent V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of public opinion of the USSR and the FRG on issues of the development of the political situation in Europe and the future of European security opened in Moscow today.

The organizers of the meeting are the Soviet Committee for European Society and the West German Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a public organization closely cooperating with the Social Democratic Party [SPD].

In his introductory remarks, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicated that the situation in the world, above all on the European Continent, has deteriorated further as a result of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of countries, above all in the FRG. The CPSU leadership, Comrade Ponomarev said, is working actively and purposefully. It has put forward and is enterprisingly upholding a program for solving the dangerous situation that has been created by the U.S. Administration and NATO. The speaker stressed that international social democracy, which has not yet said its last word on the need to end the arms race, can and should play an important role in the struggle against the danger of war.

We spoke to West German participants in the meeting. Tomorrow, Horst Ehmke says, we shall continue the dialogue begun in October 1982 in Bonn. In the current tense situation it is very important to discuss what can be done jointly to strengthen the security of our countries. You know that in November 1983, the SPD congress came out against the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG. It is essential to resolve the problems of disarmament and arms control.

Since the Moscow treaty was concluded in 1970, Egon Bahr says, relations between the USSR and the FRG have played an extremely important role in safeguarding peace and security in Europe. Now, in autumn 1984, we must concentrate all our efforts on curbing the dangerous nuclear arms race, preventing confrontation, and developing cooperation. This is of decisive significance, not only for Europe but also for the entire world.

Ponomarev Addresses Meeting

LD242123 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 24 Sep 84

["For Peace in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- The situation in the world, in the European Continent, in the first place, has deteriorated as a result of the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in a number of countries and first of all in the FRG. This was stated by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He made an introductory speech, addressing the participants in a meeting of representatives of the public of the USSR and the FRG. Matters of development of the political situation in Europe and prospects for European security are being discussed at the meeting which has opened here.

The Soviet Union with the support of its allies, in reply to the U.S. hostile action, had to take counter-measures the necessity of which the USSR had warned about in advance.

In this situation, Boris Ponomarev stressed, many ask themselves the question: What should be done? In order to answer this it is necessary again to recall what the cause of the intensification of the arms race is and who unleashed it. They in the West, when answering this question, in a stereotyped manner plead a "Soviet military threat". It is well known that such a threat is a myth. Its authors themselves, in point of fact, do not believe in that myth but in order to justify their hegemonist intentions they do everything for the masses to come to believe in it.

Vladimir Lenin, the founder of our party and of our state, worked out principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, Boris Ponomarev went on to say. These principles underlie the entire Soviet foreign policy which is sealed in the new Constitution of the Soviet Union. That these principles are of benefit to all states was shown by the sixties and seventies when relations considerably improved between our states, too, particularly after the conclusion of the Moscow treaty.

What did, query, happen in the mid-seventies to make the leadership of the United States and of NATO countries to launch an unprecedented arms race? The matter, of course, is not in Soviet medium-range missiles, the speaker pointed out. It is now perfectly evident that that was only a pretext. The U.S. Administration, obeying the will of the military-industrial complex, decided to direct class antagonism in the international arena into the channel of military rivalry. The U.S. Administration decided to break the achieved military parity. This is what has led to the growth of tension and to confrontation.

As far as the USSR is concerned, the Soviet leadership has firmly stated: We shal not allow anyone to speak to us from the position of strength and will not allow military superiority over the USSR. The true stand of the USSR is clear. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, again stated recently that "There are neither classes nor social sections in the USSR which would be interested in wars and in profits from the arms race."

He said that the Soviet Union has been, is and will be an advocate of the solution of all complex international problems through talks. Unlike those to whom talks are a diversionary manoeuvre and an object for the manipulation of the public opinion, the Soviet Union is for businesslike and honest negotiations which would lead to termination of the arms race and reduction of nuclear arsenals, right up to full liquidation of nuclear weapons".

The leadership of the CPSU, Boris Ponomarev went on to say, acts energetically and purposefully, puts forward and resourcefully upholds the programme for a way out of the dangerous situation that has been brought about by the U.S. Administration and NATO. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, having emphasized the continuity and firmness of their principle course, have put forward a number of new proposals since the February (1984) plenary meeting.

In these conditions, he emphasized, new and particularly energetic efforts are required from all the peoples and from all those who are interested in lasting peace in order to change the present course of events and to secure return to detente.

To elect this or that government, Boris Ponomarev pointed out, is an internal affair of states and peoples themselves. At present the Government of the FRG is directed by the Christian Democrats headed by Helmut Kohl. On the eve of their taking office, the leading figures of the CDU-CSU assured the public that they would build their relations with the East, including those with the Soviet Union, on a "more solid basis". In actual fact, however, the "solidity" manifested itself in the fact that U.S. missiles are being unimpededly deployed in the FRG and that the danger of unleashing a new world war -- a devastating war -- from German soil, from the territory of the Federal Republic, has arisen again.

Plans are also being drawn up in the FRG for the accelerated production of modern conventional weapons. We are aware that there is a long-term program for increasing the military might of the Bundeswehr, which will turn it into the main NATO strike force in Europe. The final abolition of restrictions on arms production, including weapons of a strategic nature, particularly worry us, Boris Ponomarev said.

All these measures make it possible to strengthen the positions and influence of the military-industrial complex and to fan revanchist moods.

The FRG ruling circles are now stubbornly pursuing the line that nothing has changed in their policy toward the USSR and the other socialist countries after the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory. But this is not the case. The USSR has warned that the U.S. missiles in the FRG increase the danger of nuclear war, including for the FRG population, and that there will be other negative consequences, too. Therefore, one cannot restrict oneself to words about the invariability of the FRG's Eastern policy.

We are sometimes reproached for exaggerating the danger of revanchism in the FRG, Boris Ponomarev went on to say. But revanchism is not limited only to gatherings of so-called land associations, to their petitions clamouring for the "return of the eastern lands", etc. Those gatherings are addressed by the head of government, by ministers, and by prominent state figures. The existing borders in Europe are overtly being questioned. Thereby the treaties concluded by the FRG are being encroached upon. Revanchism is now augmented with U.S. nuclear missiles and with the Bundeswehr's striking power. This is a highly dangerous phenomenon, the speaker stated.

At present, he said, the eyes of the peoples are riveted on Europe, the continent where the First and Second World Wars were unleashed. An unprecedented-in-scope anti-war movement has developed in a number of West European countries. No one ventures to say any longer that this takes place "at Moscow's bidding". The broadest sections of population have become anxious about the destiny of mankind. The role of the peoples of all countries of Europe in the cause of preservation of peace has grown as never before. One should not set hopes on governments alone.

The international social democracy can and is called upon to play a considerable role in the cause of the struggle against the war danger. In our conviction, social democracy and socialist international have not yet said their final word in connection with the need to bring about an end to the arms race. The social democratic parties have big resources.

We agree with Willy Brandt's recent statement at a press conference that the foundations of the policy of detente are in jeopardy. Millions of people should know that mankind is threatened with a nuclear holocaust. To set into motion the huge and truly inexhaustible anti-war potential of the peoples is to create an insurmountable barrier to the nuclear plans of the United States and NATO.

We intend to widely mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, Boris Ponomarev said. Our conviction is that our victory in the Second World War is the second-significant event of the twentieth century after the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We succeeded in upholding freedom, including that of the German people, too. Peace has been kept in the European Continent for a long period of time.

Two processes are now taking place in the world. On the one hand, the arms race is intensifying and the war danger is growing. On the other hand, the activity of the forces which come out against war is increasing. The major urgent task now is, in our view, to sharply intensify the struggle against the war danger for the forces of peace to secure a preponderance over the forces of war, Boris Ponomarev pointed out in conclusion.

One should not contemplate indifferently how the military juggernaut is rolling upon us. This huge monster is capable of crushing everything that is living on Earth. We should bar the way to it before it is too late. It is worth struggling in the name of that. The great German poet Johann Wolfgang van Goethe said: "Only he is worthy of life and freedom who battles for them every day".

Zagladin, Bahr Addresses

LD241951 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- "It is Europe that features in the plans of the USA and NATO as a lunching site for a future war. Serious and dangerous measures are being taken here to prepare that war," Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and West German public which opened here today. The meeting will discuss political developments in Europe and prospects for European security.

Vadim Zagladin recalled that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe had been the starting point for a considerable aggravation of the situation on the continent. "We are not at all heartened by the fact that the Soviet Union had to take measures in response, in particular, to deploy operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. We saw and continue to see a different way to security, namely, the way of reducing the numbers of the nuclear weapons existing in Europe to the lowest possible level."

Vadim Zagladin said that if measures were taken to remove U.S. medium-range nuclear systems from Europe, all the proposals put forward by the Soviet side would become valid. The USSR would be prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles to 140, that is, roughly to the 1976 level. The speaker pointed out in this context that Chancellor Schmidt had once said in a conversation with Leonid Brezhenev: "If the number of Soviet missiles were reduced to the 1977-1978 level, no deployment of U.S. missiles would be necessary."

Touching upon the U.S. plans for the militarisation of space, Vadim Zagladin said that their implementation would create "a grave threat to the world at large and, of course, to Europe -- and perhaps, primarily to Europe." He stressed that "the American space systems, generally speaking, are not intended to defend Europe. They are meant to serve only the strategic interests of the United States."

Vadim Zagladin named among positive characteristics of the development of the European situation the effectiveness of the foreign policies of socialist countries, the continued activity of the public forces of different political tendencies in favour of peace and peaceful cooperation, the growth of the anti-war movement and the striving of the mass of the population to find a way out of the existing complex and dangerous situation.

Egon Bahr, a member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, noted in his report the great importance of the treaties concluded by West Germany with the USSR and with other socialist countries and stressed that they were "an important element of stability in Europe."

"Those who would like to revise those treaties will not only jeopardize security but destroy prospects for the future," Egon Bahr said. According to him, the West German Government has no intention of revising those treaties.

Egon Bahr furthermore presented the well-known position of the Social Democratic Party on major aspects of European security.

Tolkunov, FRG's Voight Speak

LD242011 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Stop the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- "It is necessary to stop the arms race and overcome still existing mistrust through political and military confidence-building measures," said chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany at the Bundestag Karsten Voigt. He made a report this evening at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and FRG public, which is under way in Moscow. It is devoted to the discussion of questions of development of the political situation in Europe and prospects of European security.

Voight declared for mutual reduction of nuclear-missiles armaments in Europe, for agreement on renunciation of the use of force between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states, and also all the states participating in the Stockholm conference, against militarisation of outer space.

Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov stressed in his report that the curbing of the arms race is viewed by the overwhelming majority of political leaders, the public, all peoples as the main and pressing task of the present.

Touching upon the Soviet stand in the sphere of reduction of nuclear medium-range armaments in Europe, Lev Tolkunov said: "The USSR is ready to resume both strategic and 'Eurostrategic' negotiations, if the United States displays readiness to restore in Europe the situation which existed before December last year. An accord on prevention of militarisation of outer space would promote solution of questions of limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and that was recently specially emphasized by the head of the Soviet state Konstantin Chernenko.

The meeting of the public is to end tomorrow.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FRG ROLE IN NORTHERN EUROPE

PM211511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[O. Vakulovskiy commentary under the rubic "The Facts Show": "What Thaeter Is Driving At"]

[Text] Recently, the Norwegians finally "found out" who is responsible for the security of both themselves and all of Scandinavia. West German Admiral K.J. Thaeter informed them of this in an interview with the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN. He plainly stated that it is the FRG naval forces that "have responsibility for the defense of the Baltic, the Danish straits, and the Norwegian and North Seas."

These revelations did not inspire the Norwegian public much. They note that the West German admiral's statement reeks strongly of the Third Reich. This feeling grew even more when the Norwegians learned that Thaeter himself had already "introduced order" into their home. This was true in his youth, in the forties, when as a submariner in Hitler's Kriegsmarine he took part in the occupation of Norway and in the piratical operations of fascist Germany's submarine fleet in the Atlantic's northern waters.

Today's Thaeter is once again in Norway and once more in naval uniform. And his statements are heeded very seriously: Recently he was appointed chief of staff of the NATO Allied Armed Forces Main Command in the north European theater of military operations (with headquarters in Kolsas -- a suburb of Oslo).

Never before has a representative of the West German Bundeswehr occupied such a high post in the NATO north European command. His appearance in this post at a time when revanchism is becoming virtually the open official policy of the current FRG Government can hardly be seen as a normal "duty" change of guard. Dreaming of restoring "great Germany," FRG militarist circles are trying their utmost to force their representatives into NATO's leading bodies and thereby put their aggressive bloc at the service of its revanchist aspirations. Here they attach special importance to expanding the Bundeswehr's military presence in northern Europe, that important strategic region.

It must be stressed that the Bundeswehr has long been trying to consolidate itself in Norway, Denmark, and the other countries of northern Europe. Thus, despite the protests of the Norwegian public, the numbers of West German servicemen in that country are constantly growing. Thaeter, for instance, considers this turn of events to be "perfectly natural." "From the very beginning," he told AFTENPOSTEN, "it was obvious that the number of Bundeswehr officers in Kolsas would have to be increased." And again: "Henceforth the NATO chief of staff in Kolsas is always to be a West German."

The naval forces are the most suitable instrument for penetrating northern Europe, according to the West German military. This is evidenced not just by Thaeter's revelations, but also by the Bundesmarine's constantly increasing activity in that region. This year alone, they have held their own and taken part in several major NATO exercises, including "Teamwork-84" and others, here.

The Bundeswehr's militarist racket in northern Europe and its growing presence there must somehow be justified. This is why the former Nazi submariner has had to explain to the Norwegians whom he is now preparing to "defend" them from. From the "perfidious Russians" of course, from the Soviet Army that liberated northern Norway 40 years ago from "defenders" such as Thaeter, that is, from the Hitlerite brigands and the fascist yoke. The country's population remembers this. It cannot fail to remember.

BBC FILM SHOWS SOVIET THREAT IN 'SINISTER' FORM

LD242021 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Here is the opinion of our observer Nikolay Borin about the film "Threads", which was recently shown by the BBC and was simultaneously viewed by spectators in several West European countries:

At first glance the film contains more unbiased realism than politics. Horror films have been on for a long time and portraying the horrors of nuclear war by the cinema is a deja vu, too. It doesn't matter how realistically people are shown in their suffering, after all, any documentary about Hiroshima would unnerve the viewer more since it is more realistic than the "Threads". What really matters is that this advertised realism hides quite real political threads which set the grim episodes of the BBC film in motion.

When the "Threads" was shown large NATO forces were holding maneuvers in Western Europe. A big contingent came from Britain. During the war games the Oranges, very aggressive in their thrust, attacked a weakening West, thus making a nuclear strike imperative. The film "Threads" could serve to illustrate this military show. In it a nuclear war breaks out after military clashes between East and West in Europe, too.

Anyway, the question of who is to blame for the nuclear disaster is quite clear. West Europeans have never before seen war games on their soil as large as the show called "Lion's Heart" [as heard]. As for the film called "Threads", broadcast in much of Western Europe, its purposes is to show that the cunning Russian may cause poor Europe to pay a dear price. The myth of a Soviet threat is presented in another sinister form, this time with the help of BBC-advertised realism.

SOVIET-BRITISH MIDEAST CONSULTATIONS HELD 24 SEP

LD242227 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations on the situation in the Middle East took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. The British side was represented by S.I. Egerton, superintending under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and the Soviet side by V.P. Polyakov, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

S.I. Egerton was received by S.N. Ryzhov, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

RDF EXAMPLE OF INCREASING BRITISH MILITARISM

LD232102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newcast, report by V. Ilyashenko]

[Text] The Thatcher government, following in the wake of the aggressive U.S. policy, is increasing its militarist preparations.

The idea of creating a so-called Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] has long been around the Whitehall corridors of power. It acquired new impetus during the military operations to seize the Falkland Islands. The brass hats in the British Ministry of Defense convinced the Thatcher government that Britain needs mobile forces in order to react rapidly to crisis situations. And now, according to the well-informed SUNDAY TIMES, these plans are becoming reality. In the Ministry of Defense, they are awaiting official permission from the British Government expected any day now.

What will the British RDF look like? Ten thousand paratroopers and marines will be armed and ready at any time to land and begin operations. They will have light tanks, helicopters, and Rapier mobile missile launchers.

Where does London intend to send its marines? According to Whitehall, to its former colonies to defend British interests in the event of a revolution or military coup. In fact, London, following Washington, is taking upon itself the role of international gendarme in the struggle against the people's national liberation movement. It looks as if Washington and London have agreed on a division of labor. The American RDF, set up some years ago, is aimed primarily at the Near East. The British one will be aimed at the African and Caribbean countries.

In July, secret paratroop exercises were held in Britain according to a scenario written by British strategists in which the government of an African country asks Britain for assistance in suppressing a revolutionary outbreak. Mobile forces are immediately sent there. Now the uniformed British James Bonds are practicing tactics and military moves so that subsequently, on orders from London, they can apply them against peoples' liberation movements.

PONOMAREV MEETS BRITISH CP DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD231535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Partyof Britain Executive Committee headed by McLennan, general secretary of the party, arrived in Moscow today on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was met by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and by senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

FABIUS DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING FRENCH DEFENSE

PM211134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "France's Position"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Sep -- French Premier L. Fabius delivered a speech at the Higher National Defense Studies Institute expounding the country's military policy. According to him, France's strategy is based on the concept that no country can expect to gain the upper hand in a conflict in Europe, considering the power of the accumulated weaponry.

He stressed France's solidarity with the NATO allies. Recalling that France left the bloc's military organization in 1966, the premier at the same time admitted that there is a "gradual strengthening of its links with the countries of West Europe in the defense sphere." He particularly advocated increasing cooperation in creating new types of arms and dwelled especially on France's links with the FRG and Britain. "I would say that Franco-West German dialogue in the strategic sphere is assuming a historic character," he asserted.

The premier tried to justify France's military intervention in Lebanon and Chad, which -- as is known -- is condemned by broad sections of democratic society as interference in those countries' internal affairs.

The French Government leader stated his desire to maintain constructive relations with the USSR, stressing that this is in the interest of peace. At the same time, he reiterated the position repeatedly expounded by the president of the republic in favor of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe on the false pretext of the "violation of the balance of forces."

L. Fabius spoke against the militarization of space.

SPANISH MILITARY EXERCISES TIED TO NATO ALLIANCE

LD220917 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Yuriy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Third World War, NATO, The Next War in Europe, Red Assault, NATO Against the Warsaw Pact -- a brief list of games. They appeared on the other side of the ocean but very soon became the fashionable pastime in some parts of the Old World. Incidentally, this is not about innocent children's games, but about major games played in the open air with the participation of large military units supplied with the most modern arms, but they invariably have a pronounced anti-Soviet content.

Here are examples: At the end of last year in Andalucia, they held the joint Spanish-U.S. maneuvers ("Crisex-83"). How, apparently, can the Soviet presence enter here? Take your time in replying. The blues, after a large offensive carried out simultaneously on several fronts, one of which is here in southern Europe on the Iberian peninsular region to force the retreat of and subsequently defeat the reds, intervened in West Europe. What is this? The screenplay of a new sensational film [words indistinct]? Games of this kind could (?be considered as) the precursor of these joint Spanish-U.S. maneuvers called ("Crisex-83") [words indistinct].

DIARIO 16 wrote at the time on the subject of the maneuvers in Andalucia, that the reds were understood to be the Warsaw Pact troops. The same magazine, citing trustworthy military sources, also mentioned the aggressor's objectives to take over West Europe and establish control over the strategicly important Mediterranean straits [words indistinct]

The ("Crisex-83") maneuvers, as journalists in Madrid claimed, were planned by the NATO strategic services and were held under the [word indistinct] of the bloc.

The new games, "Brunete-84", in which more than 6,000 men, 1,600 tanks, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, and mortars belonging to the Spanish Armed Forces are being mobilized, are being held without the (?overt) participation of the United States and NATO. But that is only how it seems at first sight. This is a predetermined orientation of the maneuvers that coincides with the meetings of the NATO Military Committee in Spain, and Portugal besides, and obviously reveals the direct promoters of a new dirty enterprise.

POPE FACES 'BROAD OPPOSITION' FROM PRIESTS, MASSES

LD212323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] News of serious conflicts centered around the head of the Catholic Church has filtered into the pages of the world press from behind the doors of the Vatican, usually shut tight to outside observers. There are reports of broad opposition to the present Vatican leadership by a considerable number of priests, particularly rank-and-file priests, and of the appearance of an organized movement whose leaders call themselves the critical priests. They oppose the order prevailing in the upper echelons of the Catholic Church, and express dissatisfaction over the Vatican's support for certain antipopular regimes, particularly in Latin America.

In accordance with tradition, the political battles now taking place in the Vatican adopt the trappings of theological debate. However, the debates fully conceal specific content. Many rank-and-file priests living among their flocks look with disapproval upon the links between the Vatican leadership and the reactionary world forces. In a recent "World Today" program, I spoke of the book by the Catholic author Gordon Thomas, citing facts attesting to links between Pope John Paul II and the CIA, a book which caused a sensation. The Vatican denied this evidence, without, it is true, supporting its denials with facts. Now the author of the book has again issued a statement saying that week after week the CIA supplies the pope with a variety of secret information. In my opinion, the author of the book stated, it is important that people should know that the visible face of John Paul II hides a different, invisible face. Numerous facts attest to the fact the conflict between the Vatican leadership and the rank-and-file Catholic masses throughout the world is becoming more and more open.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH LEADER

PM241131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Frist Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 19 September between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of certain questions of Soviet-Syrian relations, the present-day international situation, and ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the talk.

SYRIAN MINISTER CITED ON USSR POWER PROJECT AID

LD241902 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus September 24 TASS -- A contract has been signed here on Soviet Union's technical assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic in the construction of a 400-megawatt thermal electric power station in the Wadi al-Rabi'ah.

Appraising the significance of that project, Minister of Power Industry of the Syrian Arab Republic Kamil Baba stressed that the thermal electric power station would make it possible to fully meet the requirements of the Syrian capital city in electric energy. The contract for the construction of this important project, he stressed in an interview to a TASS correspondent, is a striking example of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two friendly countries. Just as the hydroengineering complex on the Euphrates River, Wadi al-Rabi'ah will train national cadres which the Syrian Arab Republic needs. The minister expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the assistance being rendered to Syria in strengthening and developing the national economy.

LEBANESE POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS TOLKUNOV

PM241139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] On 20 September, a delegation of Lebanese public and political figures headed by former Prime Minister T. al-Sulh visited L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The guests were briefed on the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Their attention was drawn to the USSR's position on the Near East problem and the well-known Soviet initiatives aimed at the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Jibril Jarah, Lebanese charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

UPCOMING FRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD VIEWED

IZVESTIYA Report

PM211022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report "On a Topical Theme": "Agreement on a Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Paris -- It has been announced here that in accordance with an agreement reached, France and Libya will simultaneously begin withdrawing their forces from Chad. A communique published in Paris by the French Ministry of External Relations says that the date of completion has been kept secret.

The decision, LE MONDE writes, was made after French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson visited Tripoli, where he was received by Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi. For his part, French Defense Minister C. Henru went to Chad on 17 September, where he met with H. Habre, head of the pro-Western Ndjamena regime.

The capital's press notes that 2,000 Zairian soldiers, who have also been supporting the Habre regime and whose upkeep has been paid for by Washington, will probably also be withdrawn from Chad.

The Washington-instigated "Manta" neocolonialist operation, carried out by the French authorities, began last August when, over a period of three weeks, 3,300 paratroopers and a large quantity of ultramodern military equipment, including Jaguar and Mirage aircraft, were transferred to Chad from Cameroon and the Central African Republic as well as by special airleft from France. Paris carried out the invasion to preserve its positions in the country and save the Habre regime, which had suffered a series of defeat in battles with detachments of the National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) headed by G. Oueddei.

Contrary to official claims, the presence of French troops has not only failed to help stabilize the situation in Chad, but has exacerbated it, increased antagonism between the warring sides, hindered the start of talks, and consolidated the split in the country.

Commenting on the imminent withdrawal of the interventionists, commentators recall that since Chad obtained independence in 1960, France has sent in several expeditionary corps in an effort to defend its own military-political and economic interests and keep the country in its sphere of influence. However, on each occasion its soldiers have left Chad ignominiously. Operation "Manta" has been no exception. And although officials try to present the decision to withdraw troops as a "success" for French diplomacy, observers attribute the enforced end of the intervention to mounting displeasure in Chad, increasing opposition to the Habre regime, the deterioration of its positions, and the GUNT's military successes.

PRAVDA Column

PM240832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Chad: What now?"]

[Text] France has decided to withdraw its armed forces from Chad. I will remind you that there are over 3,500 of its soldiers there with full combat backup, including artillery, tanks, and aircraft. They were sent to that central African country last summer.

The intervention was carried out in order to support the Hissein Habre administration, against which Goukouni Oueddei's National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] was conducting a successful offensive.

As is well known, Paris decided to interfere in a purely domestic Chadian conflict under strong pressure from Washington. Moreover, these affairs are nothing new for the Elysee Palace. France has landed troops in countries on the dark continent many times before. It happened in the Central African Republic, Zaire, and several times in Chad. By these methods, Paris has tried to maintain its influence in the region in the struggle against competitors.

However, this time the slick colonial scenario did not work. There was no lightning operation. Faced with the prospect of a protracted and difficult desert war, Paris did not risk embarking on extensive military actions against the GUNT forces, which were aided by neighboring Libya. A dangerous conflict situation was created between the warring sides. The conflict dragged on, requiring Paris to spend millions to maintain the occupation corps.

Under these conditions, a Franco-Libyan decision has been adopted on a simultaneous evacuation of the two countries' military contingents from Chad. Of course, concern for its own neocolonialist interests lies at the bottom of this step by Paris. After all, French actions have provoked condemnation worldwide and seriously undermined its prestige in the eyes of Africans.

Times are changing: Attempts to solve political problems by brute force are more and more often failing. As far as Chad is directly concerned, the internecine conflict there, as the OAU has repeatedly stated, must be resolved by the Chadians themselves through talks. Ending imperialist interference would create favorable grounds for seeking a peaceful way out of the crisis. However, the promised withdrawal of French units still does not mean that this interference will end. Thus, it has been stated in Washington that U.S. weapons shipments to Chad will continue. Zairian troops are also staying in Chad to prop up the Habre regime.

Many difficulties still remain to be overcome along the way to normalizing the situation. Too many serious contradictions steeped in the blood of insults have been amassed over the years of the civil war. This dangerous seat of tension in the very heart of Africa can and must be eliminated.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV IN MEXICO

Received by De la Madrid

PM211020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Good Relations"]

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to Mexico at the invitation of the country's National Congress.

I.V. Kapitonov conveyed to the Mexican president and through him to the entire Mexican people, greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Expressing the Soviet parliamentarians' thanks for the hospitality, the delegation head noted that the development of good relations between the USSR and Mexico over the last 6 decades is an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems. It is particularly important in the present complex international situation.

In our era, he pointed out, the chief questions for the entire world community are the questions of war and peace. As far as the USSR and Mexico are concerned, it is nice to be able to say that our positions on these questions are similar, if not the same. Both our countries are making a vigorous effort to avert the threat of a new world war and stop mankind from sliding to the brink of disaster.

The Soviet delegation leader stressed that the USSR advocates the further development of the traditional ties with Mexico.

The Mexican president expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to greet envoys from the USSR Supreme Soviet at a time when both countries are extensively celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

The present stage of historical development demands, he pointed out, that relations between peoples be cordial and respectful in the interests of world peace. Traditionally, the main principle of Mexico's foreign policy is respect for other peoples' sovereignty and their right to self-determination and independence. Mexico is an advocate of noninterference in internal affairs, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and equal international cooperation. We are happy to state that we have been able to develop fitting, cordial, and fruitful relations with the Soviet Union. The positions of Mexico and the USSR coincide in the main area: their awareness of the need to safeguard peace. We share the proposition that peaceful coexistence is necessary.

M. de la Madrid stated that at international forums Mexico will continue to back initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and curbing the arms race, and promoting talks aimed at easing international tension, limiting arms and effecting disarmament, and establishing international cooperation among all states regardless of their political and social systems.

The president asked the delegation to convey greetings to K.U. Chernenko, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and all the peoples who make up the brilliant constellation of Soviet republics. Please convey to the Soviet people, he said, our sincere wishes of peace and prosperity.

In conclusion, the president confirmed the Mexican Government's readiness to do everything it can to provide bilateral relations with fuller content and make them even more fruitful.

I.V. Kapitonov; V.N. Kazimirov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First Latin American Department; and R.A. Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico had a conversation with M. de la Madrid.

The Soviet delegation had meetings and conversations with Ramon Aguirre, mayor of Mexico City; Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexican secretary of national resources and industrial development, and Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, acting secretary of foreign relations.

There was an exchange of opinions on some questions of bilateral relations and a mutual desire to expand them was expressed.

At a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy, I.V. Kapitonov presented, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to eminent Mexican public and political figures Antonio Carrillo Flores, former ambassador to the USSR, Adriana Lombardo, rector of the workers university, and the writer Juan de la Cabada. They have been given the award for their contributions to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

On behalf of the awardees, A. Carrillo Flores expressed deep thanks to the USSR Supreme Soviet for such a high rating of their activity. We will continue, he said, to spare no efforts to strengthen friendship between Mexico and the USSR and ensure world peace.

That evening, the USSR Embassy arranged a reception in honor of the delegation. It was attended by Umberto Lugo Gil, chairman of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies Grand Commission; Luis Danton Rodriguez, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission, senators and deputies, and other officials.

The day before, the delegation had attended a ceremony at the Independence Monument celebrating Mexico's national holiday, independence day, and a celebration military parade in the Mexican capital's main Constitution Square.

Speaks in Parliament

PM211512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep -- The official friendly visit to Mexico of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing.

A working meeting with the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the Mexican National Congress, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was held yesterday. Welcoming the USSR Supreme Soviet envoys, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar chairman of the Senate Grand Commission, said that Mexicans are full of admiration for the Soviet people's achievements. He expressed confidence that the visit of the delegation of the USSR's supreme legislative organ to Mexico will be successful and serve the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. M. Gonzalez Avelar expressed himself in favor of the further development of relations between Mexico and the USSR and the strengthening links between the two countries' parliamentarians. He noted the important role played by parliaments in determining the course of international events.

In a friendly atmosphere, opinions on topical problems of the international situation were exchanged. Manuel Martinez Corbala, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, noted that the Mexican and Soviet parliamentarians are united in their concern for peace, which accords with the aspirations of all mankind. The siting of U.S. first strike missiles in Europe has resulted in stepped up nuclear confrontation in that part of the world, he pointed out. The peace-loving forces of all countries must do everything in their power to prevent mankind from perishing in a nuclear catastrophe.

I.V. Kapitonov thanked the National Congress on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of the delegation for the invitation to visit Mexico. We regard this as yet further proof of the friendly relations that are developing favorably between our countries and as an affirmation of the regular interparliamentary exchanges between the USSR and Mexico. Parliamentary delegations' visits are unquestionably a substantial factor in the rapprochement between our peoples. These contacts are important in creating an atmosphere of goodwill, mutual respect, and improved mutual understanding.

We note with satisfaction that active political relations have been established between our countries. Over the last few years, a whole number of bilateral agreements have been concluded that also pave the way for developing other forms of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology, shipping, air communications, radio, television, and sport. However, the potential here is far from exhausted; there is much to be done by both sides in the common interest.

I.V. Kapitonov spoke briefly about how the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and Soviet intelligentsia are solving tasks in further improving the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union. However, the exacerbated international situation compels us to allocate substantial resources to strengthening the country's defense, he said.

The growth of tension in the world and the threat of thermonuclear war are a consequence of the stepped up aggressiveness of imperialism, which has declared a "crusade" not only against socialism, but virtually against the whole world, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. The Soviet Union invariably advocates preserving and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation among states. The main aim of our foreign policy is to avert nuclear war. The USSR Supreme Soviet's entire foreign policy activity is channeled toward the noble aims of preserving peace. Suffice it to say that over the past few years alone, the Supreme Soviet has repeatedly addressed appeals devoted to these questions to the parliaments and peoples of the world and to governments and political parties.

We know that Mexico and your country's National Congress resolutely favor the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding among peoples. Our countries' stances on fundamental questions of international life are close or indentical. Like Mexico, the Soviet Union favors a political settlement and the elimination of the dangerous hotbeds of international tension in Central America. The USSR has repeatedly declared its support for the constructive efforts of the "Contadora group" aimed at a just solution of Central American problems, a solution unfailingly based on respect for peoples' right to free and independent development without interference in the internal affairs of states.

The occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, crude interference in Cuba's affairs, all these are flagrant violations of the fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter. These actions must be stopped.

It is obvious to all of us that the situation in world affairs is fraught with serious dangers. However, it would be a mistake to assume that this state of affairs is irreversible. We are firmly convinced that through peoples' joint efforts, the danger of war can be eliminated and world peace strengthened.

The delegation visited the legislative palace where the National Congress' Chamber of Deputies conducts its work and attended a session. The envoys of the USSR Supreme Soviet were warmly welcomed by deputies of the political parties represented in the congress.

The Soviet delegation gave a press conference for local journalists. Speaking at the press conference, I.V. Kapitonov expressed satisfaction with the results of the meetings in Mexico, confirming that there was a coincidence of views between Soviet parliamentarians and their Mexican colleagues on many of the most important international problems. Members of the delegation answered questions from Mexican media representatives, who were particularly interested in the Soviet Union's attitude to world issues such as the prevention of nuclear war and the situation in Central America.

The delegation visited the Ministry of Government which has jurisdiction over many spheres of Soviet-Mexican cooperation. The delegation was warmly received by Minister of Government Manuel Barlett. During a friendly conversation, both sides expressed their conviction that good opportunities exist for the further development of good, mutually advantageous links between the two countries.

Communique Issued

PM240827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mexican Communique"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and CPSU Central Committee secretary, was on an official friendly visit to Mexico from 12 through 19 September at the invitation of the country's National Congress in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mexico. The delegation consisted of deputies R.A. Gavrilova, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, N.A. Nazarbayev, I.M. Ostapenko, A.M. Subbotin, and A.B. Chakovskiy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

The Soviet delegation was present at celebrations to mark Mexico's national holiday, Independence Day.

The delegation had working meetings with leaders of the chambers of the National Congress, Humberto Lugo Gil and Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and with deputies and senators. During their talks, the parliamentarians informed one another of the main avenues of activity of the two countries' supreme legislative organs.

Talks were held with Manuel Bartlett, secretary of government; Ramos Aguirre, mayor of Mexico City; Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of national resources and industrial development; and Alfonso de Rosenzweig Dias, secretary of foreign relations.

The delegation made a trip to the States of Guanajuato and Queretaro and to historic sites where the Mexican people's struggle for their country's independence had begun and had meetings with governors and representatives of state legislative organs and local authorities.

Satisfaction at the stable nature of friendly Soviet-Mexican relations and their ongoing development in various fields and a desire to expand and deepen them in the interests of the Soviet and Mexican peoples were expressed during the meetings and talks. Both sides stressed that Soviet-Mexican relations are built on respect for the norms of international law, serve as a fine example of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation between states with different social systems, and make a constructive contribution to stabilizing the international situation.

The Soviet and Mexican parliamentarians noted with satisfaction the identical or similar Soviet and Mexican stances on key international problems. They voiced concern regarding the growing tension in international relations and the threat of nuclear war and noted the need to step up the efforts of parliamentarians and all peace-loving peoples in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

An exchange of opinions took place on certain initiatives by the Soviet Union and Mexico aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation, above all nuclear confrontation, and curbing the arms race in the world. The growing role and responsibility of parliamentarians in the matter of disarmament was stressed.

The Soviet deputies drew the Mexican parliamentarians' attention to the urgent need to formulate norms for mutual relations among nuclear states and to prevent the militarization of space.

Joint concern was expressed at the fueling of tension in Central America. The sides emphasized the pressing need for a just, peaceful settlement in that region with absolute respect for the peoples' right to independent development without interference in states' internal affairs. The importance of using every political and diplomatic means for this purpose, including the talks conducted by the Contadora group, was stressed. The Soviet side gave a positive assessment of Mexico's role in these efforts.

The sides were unanimous in the view that the restructuring of international economic relations on a just democratic basis, in which the majority of developing states have a legitimate interest, is essential.

Both sides were confident that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit will serve to further consolidate mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples. They advocated further developing the traditional ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Mexican National Congress.

The Soviet delegation expressed appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality afforded it on Mexican soil. It conveyed the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation for a return visit to the Soviet Union by a Mexican parliamentary delegation. The Mexican side accepted the invitation with satisfaction and gratitude.

CHERNENKO, TOP OFFICIALS AT WRITERS UNION PLENUM

LD250838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] A jubilee plenum of the Board of the Writers Union which opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace is devoted to the 50th anniversary of the USSR Writers Union. Literary persons and representatives of other creative unions, figures from science, and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations have gathered here.

The participants in the plenum greeted with tumultuous prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Ligachev.

The plenum was opened by Comrade Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union.

Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech at the plenum, which was attentively listened to.

In conclusion, Comrade Chernenko reported that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had awarded it the Order of Friendship of Peoples for services to the development of Soviet literature and the real contribution of Soviet writers to communist construction and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR Writers Union. Comrade Chernenko presented the award to the Writers Union.

Georgiy Makeyevich Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, is now delivering a report at the plenum.

Chernenko Addresses Meeting

LD250835 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech "To Assert the Truth of Life, the Lofty Ideals of Socialism" made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko at a jubilee plenary meeting of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union.

Dear Comrades,

Your plenary meeting is devoted to the 50th anniversary of a signal event in the history of Soviet culture -- the first All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers. Today, we look with pride at the path covered by Soviet literature born of the great October Revolution, a literature which vividly reflects revolutionary changes of the 20th century.

This is a literature which lives the life of the people, the party and the country, it graphically portrays the outstanding personalities of Lenin and his associates, heroes of the civil war and first five-year-plan periods, immortal soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. This is a literature in the centre of which is man of work and man at work, a keen, searching and active builder of socialism. This is a literature which can understand and depict its contemporary in the entire complexity of his inner world and moral quest, in his joys and anxieties, in his striving for truth and justice.

The cause, started so remarkably by Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy, Fadeyev and Sholokhov, is being continued today by writers and poets who actively and fruitfully work in our multinational literature. I will not, of course, mention here names or concrete works.

I will note only that new, igenious and profound works that have emerged in literature in the past years, works that move the Soviet leader, compel him to ponder and argue are the most correct evidence of the fact that we are witnessing how works that will withstand the test of time and truthfully tell our offspring about this time are entering Soviet and, indeed, world classical literature.

I will not, probably, make a mistake by saying that the real extent of influence exerted by literature and art on the whole on the moulding of the ideological and moral frame of mind of the people is the most precise criterion of their successes. In this sense, Soviet literature is indeed unmatched. It embodies the spiritual wealth of the new, socialist civilization. That is why the party, the people regard with so great respect the noble work of writers, all workers in art.

Comrades, the anniversary of the first writers' congress is conducive to a frank, thorough talk not only on the state of affairs in literature, but also on the problmes of artistic work in general, on the place of art in our life. I believe that you, workers in Soviet art, have a need for a talk of this kind. I am sure that tens of millions of your readers, viewers and listeners, in brief, the whole of our society, are also interested in this. Frankly speaking, I, too, would like to take part in this talk. Speaking about problems of artistic work, I am not, naturally, going to give you recipes on how to resolve them. I would like to speak my mind above all on political aspects of these problems, to share with you my concerns and tell you about the vital tasks of party policy today, about our understanding of them, and about our actions.

Problems of artistic endeavour do not exist outside politics. This is an obvious truth for us. But, as is known, it is with difficulty that it has made its way. One can hardly overestimate the contribution made to its principled assertion by the first writers' congress.

That congress dealt with the mission of literature in socialist society, with its role in bringing up a new man, with the civic duty of a literary worker. Aleksey M. Gorkiy's attitude to these issues was broad, Leninist. You remember, of course, his main idea that the writer must learn to use actively the great right granted by socialism. This is the right to directly take part in building the new life, to be a strict judge of all things inert and obsolete, and to assert by his art true humanism and lofty ideals of socialism, such is, in fact, the political meaning of socialist realism -- the chief artistic methods of our literature, art.

The first congress became a turning point in the process of the establishment of literature of a new, socialist direction. It did not start from a blank page, so to say, but grew on the foundation of front-ranking Russian literature, the democratic culture of all peoples of Russia, and the world classical heritage.

Summing up the congress's work, Gorkiy assessed it as a victory of bolshevism. And he was undoubtedly right: The introduction of Communist Party commitment and organization into the sphere of literature helped it to become, as envisioned by Lenin, really free, openly connected with the working man. The organizational form of uniting literary workers, found after a long search and endorsed at the congress, was adopted by masters of other arts. And it has withstood the test of time.

The importance of the first congress, however, exceeded the framework of artistic life: It became a landmark in the history of the establishment of Soviet intelligentsia. Recall: Two-thirds of the congress delegates came from workers and peasants. In other words, they were first generation intellectuals. This fact spoke better than words that new intelligentsia was born and occupied a worthy place in our society.

The congress of literary workers consolidated the union of work and culture that had been established after the October Revolution. Without this union, without the union of workers, peasants and intellectuals, the cementing force of which was and remains the working class a successful construction of socialism is simply impossible. This was true half a century ago. This is even more correct today, when the intelligentsia is no longer a narrow section of educated persons, but a powerful stratum of the working people. And its contribution to our common cause -- perfecting socialism built in the USSR -- is steadily growing.

This is, of course, a complicated business. It does not tolerate a lightminded, simplistic attitude. One has to think twice, as a saying goes. And that is precisely so. We demand today that even machines be clever. Although this is just a metaphor, it aptly underlines the peculiarity of the present-day production process -- its growing intellectual intensity. It is no accident that we closely link the rise in the efficiency of the national economy and intensification of production with an accelerated application of scientific discoveries and achievements in engineering, and, of course, with the restructuring of economic thinking itself.

Generally speaking, comrades, we cannot advance successfully in any sphere of party, state and economic work without reliance on the profound knowledge, the high consciousness and culture of all working people, on the immense spiritual, creative potential accumulated by generations of Soviet people. The decisions of the 26th congress, recent plenums of the Central Committee are directed, as a matter of fact, at a complete mobilisation of this potential. We are convinced that this can impart powerful acceleration to our entire development.

Representatives of professions, traditionally called creative intelligentisa, have gathered in this hall. I think that you will back me if I say that a creative character of work, creative attitude to one's line of work should become today a distinguishing feature of every member of the intelligentsia -- scientist or engineer, teacher or doctor. This equally applies, naturally, to every factory worker and collective farmer, to all who honestly and conscientiously work in the name of the prosperity of our great motherland. There are millions upon millions of such people in our country.

You have probably already noticed, comrades, that I want to lead you to the thought that the very character of the tasks facing our society opens a really limitless opportunity for the application of the creative forces and energy of all sections of the Soviet intelligentsia. Forms and directions of their activity are exclusively diverse. But there is something which unites them. I mean the immense influence which the intelligentsia exerts on public consciousness, on the spiritual life of society. One should always take this into account in the party's policy, in its ideological and organizational work, as Lenin taught. This is especially important during periods when society finds itself face to face with qualitatively new tasks to solve which a new level of public consciousness, naturally, is required.

The present-day situation is precisely the same as well. The party's theoretical thought has equipped us with a concept of development socialism. The strength of this concept is that it makes it possible to clearly define the degree of social and economic maturity achieved by the new society, to envision more clearly our immediate and distant objectives. This may seem somewhat abstract at first sight. But, pondering on it, carefully studying party documents, one cannot fail to note that the points at issue are very concrete, vital things: the need to assess thoroughly and realistically the peculiarities of the current period, allowing neither the belittling of our great, undeniable achievements, nor the embellishment of reality, nor the dramatisation of shortcomings. The matter also concerns the importance of creative search for new ways of resolving outstanding tasks, that would correspond to these peculiarities.

Support by the masses for the CPSU's policy is a major condition for its effective implementation. This support is ensured by open talk with people. Honesty, sincerity in politics is an immutable law for the party. As V.I. Lenin wrote, 'Sincerity in politics, that is, in that sphere of human relations which involves not individuals, but the millions, is a correspondence between word and deed that lends itself to verification.' So, comrades, in addition to the scietnific content, the concept of developed socialism also contains an immense moral and political meaning.

The demand for a realistic perception of reality in no way means that we limit ourselves to business routine. The party is looking forward. It gives prime importance to problems which determine the future of the country, of the people, and largely the situation in the world arena.

The 27th CPSU Congress is approaching. Each congress plays a great role in the life of the party and the people. It is clear already now: The importance of the congress will be determined by its adoption of a new edition of the CPSU Programme which will give us a basis for work in the decades to come.

As I already said at the programme-editing commission of the Central Committee, we should proceed from established realities, taking into account everything essentially new that has emerged in social practice and theory during the past quarter of a century, taking into consideration the accumulated experience of the masses. This experience shows that before handling tasks directly connected with building communism, it is necessary to pass a historically long stage of developed socialism, with our country being at its beginning.

Analysis of letters by working people, comments by the public show that the way the problem is put receives unconditional backing. At the same time, talking with people, looking through mail, one sometimes comes across the question: Are we not pushing back the Communist perspective? The answer to this question is simple and unequivocal: Of course not. On the contrary, we are doing everything possible to bring that time closer. And it is possible to bring it closer by one way only -- by resolving the entire complex of big and complicated problems related to various stages of the first phase of the communist formation. This fully corresponds to Lenin's notion that "communism is the highest stage in the development of socialism." I would like to emphasise, comrades, that this stage of developed socialism being long in no way means that we may not care about constant acceleration of pace, that we may shelve some pressing matters. We are directing all creative forces of the people, their labour initiative at accelerating to the maximum our development.

So, the formula "developed socialism" should not be used as a mere deed certifying, so to say, our past successes and automatically ensuring our successes in the future. It orients us at other things, namely at making all aspects of life of Soviet society correspond to the highest, most exacting and, of course, scientifically substantiated, notions about socialism.

Obviously, this calls for vigorous economic and organizational efforts. At the same time, persistent work is necessary to enhance consciousness of the masses, to re-orient, so to say, in a definite way public consciousness so that it be quicker in accepting new ideas, put forward by the party, and resolutely do away with outdated, obsolete views. We count on active aid to our intelligentsia in this important ideological and political work.

I am sure of the great inspiring importance of this task for workers in our literature and art. Using their means of expression, they are called upon to assert the approach to life, to its problems, for which the party campaigns and fights.

By the way, if we would need a short definition of the essence of this approach, we may probably use the words well-known to you -- socialist realism.

At present, literature, cinema and theatre not infrequently turn to complex, contradictory phenomena. And this is not surprising. Contradictions are natural and inevitable in the development of socialist society. They, naturally, affect destinies of people one way or another, become a source of moral collisions. The more so, for overcoming these contradictions, although they are not antagonistic in our country, calls for considerable effort, great civic courage and principledness. This offers the writer a wealth of material for thinking, for fulfilling the eternal mission of literature -- to induce society, every person to take a more critical look at himself, in order to help him to take, always and under all circumstances, the active position of a steadfast fighter for our common cause.

In helping the party to educate people in a Communist spirit, mould a truly Soviet character, our literature, art have done much to reveal the essence of this character, to create truthful, full-blooded characters of men and women selflessly devoted to the people, to socialism, symbolizing the heroic construction of a new world. We all understand that it is not easy to do this, to transfer such people from life into a work of art. This is why, probably, a debate within the artistic circles about the positive character is natural and necessary. Of course, I am not going to interfere in it. I would like to state only one opinion. It seems to me that the debate on the "doses" of positive and negative traits in the hero is rather unproductive. What is important, comrades, is that the artistic quest have, if I may put it this way, a single starting point -- faithfulness to the truth of life, to socialist ideals. This is a necessary condition of the party commitment, the grassroots character of art.

A reader, a viewer, especially a young one, of course, would like to meet in the book or on the screen such a contemporary of his whom he could believe, whom he could love, whom he would like to imitate. I am repeating what I said at the June Plenum of the Central Committee, since I am convinced that nothing can replace literature, art in shaping social mores and feelings of people, in their ability to influence mind and heart.

In this connection, I would like to mention one more thing. Drawing people into artistic culture, and aesthetic education produce firm results when they start from early age. It is an undeniable merit of our school that we practically do not have "mitrofanushkas" (after the name of a know-nothing pupil ridiculed by a Russian classic). Regretably, we still do meet youngsters who are infantile emotionally and psychologically. We should, probably, use the school reform to enhance the influence of literature and art on the moulding of the personality. I am convinced that ideological and moral development of the rising generations, moulding the culture of emotions should receive no less attention than training in the fundamentals of sciences. The party counts in this on concrete assistance from artistic unions, our artistic intelligentsia.

Education through history was and remains an important instrument in inculcating civic duty, Soviet partiotism and internationalism. It is a positive element that the historical theme is undergoing a kind of renaissance in literature, in art. The ability to talk about the past in a serious, well-weighed way, from the position of the Marxist-Leninist outlook is what brings success in this undertaking, as practice shows. Neither re-writing of history, nor its embellishment are allowed. The artistic representation of the history of the Soviet people's struggle for socialism calls for a particularly thoughtful, truly class approach. In order not to become at odds with truth, the artist must firmly rely on facts, and not replace the knowledge of the laws and of the real course of social development by emotions and arbitrary play of imagination.

One more thing. It is encouraging that Soviet artists have started to turn to publicistic writing. This enables them to intrude boldly and timely into most topical problems, into concrete economic and social issues which concern people. This helps the creation of such works which, by means of art, often overtake the time, accentuating urgent vital problems and offering concrete ways for their solution.

In brief, comrades, no matter what subject -- contemporary or historical, domestic or international -- the artist might be handling, no matter in what genres he might be working, the social value of his work is determined first of all by the active ideological and political position and world outlook that he holds and asserts.

Comrades, the international situation influences to a no little extent the pace of our advancement. And it is disquieting now. I talked on several occasions about this lately So, let me touch only some issues.

The grim truth of the present international situation is such that the nuclear threat is, regrettably, great. One cannot hide from it, nor turn it into a joke. One has to fight the nuclear threat vigorously and purposefully. That is presicely what we are doing.

This determines above all also our attitude to relations with the United States. For the state of these relations determines to a considerable extent the state of affairs in the international arena. But they in the United States, as all signs indicate, either do not want, or are not yet ready to understand that there is no sensible alternative to the normalisation of Soviet-American relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

It is a huge burden nowadays to possess a powerful nuclear potential. I do not even mean how costly it is. I mean the burden of colossal responsibility which rests on political figures, demanding that they display a most serious attitude to issues of war and peace, to conflict situations. It is from this that we proceed. Our objectives are clear and unchanged: We are categorically opposed to confrontation in the military sphere. We are resolutely in favour of a radical limitation and reduction of the arms race, prohibition and total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Millions upon millions of people abroad, while subscribing to different views and convictions, are striving to achieve the same goals. Their concerted effort exerts a noticeable influence on the shaping of anti-war public opinion. And this is very important, comrades. The intelligentsia, workers in culture can do much. That is why Gorkiy's famous question-appeal 'With whom are you, masters of culture?' sounds with such great alarm and insistence today. The matter, of course, does not boil down to a choice between the USSR and the USA, as anti-Communists not infrequently claim. It is a matter of choice between the life and death of our civilisation. There is no 'golden mean' here: One can be either with those who are preparing for war, or with those who reject imperialism's adventurous policy, who work for peaceful co-existence, for disarmament.

That is why it is so important that our artistic intelligentsia help their foreign colleagues to make such a choice. This is, by the way, what ruling circles in the West fear so much. They are seeking to discredit the ideas and practice of socialism in the eyes of intellectuals in their countries, and set them against the artistic intelligentsia in socialist states. The enemies of peace fear unity of the masters of culture whose voice is heeded by millions of people.

They in the West, meanwhile, like to talk about the benefits of comparing ideas and views, developing contacts between people. We, of course, favour this. But what do we encounter in practice? Attempts at unceremonious interference in our domestic affairs, a real psychological war. And one of its aims is to undermine, if only a little, unity between workers in our culture and the party.

As you know, they resort to methods that are not in the least intellectual, to put it bluntly -- lies, manipulation of facts and substitution of notions. They claim, for instance, that socialism "does not tolerate" freedom of creative work, that the CPSU creates obstacles in the way of artistic quest, and demands "uniformity" in literature and art. Everything in these claims is turned upside down, and not due to ignorance, naturally. So it is a futile undertaking, of course, to persuade our ideological opponents to change their mind. But it is necessary to tirelessly uphold and explain our views, expose dishonest "critics" of the new system, actively bring home to people the truth about socialism and educate Soviet people, especially youth, in the spirit of class vigilance, readiness for defense of our great motherland.

There is another point I would like to mention. We hope that during the period of preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the leadership of artistic unions and organisations will find it possible to attract still keener attention by masters of art to the military-patriotic theme. At present, we cannot complain that there are few works on this subject, which has since long occupied a worthy place in the activity of our workers of culture. But one would like more of such works to become a true event in the country's artistic life, in the development of Soviet literature and art.

Comrades, our party and state are creating conditions which help people reveal their talent in full measure, work for the benefit of the nation. We resolutely reject petty patronage over people engaged in creative work. Creative activity is creative because it is free: Nothing really new, beautiful can come off under compulsion. This truth is old, and proving it is like knocking at an open door.

The freedom of creative work, however, is not a privilege for a few. The party treats talent with consideration, regards it as the most valuable asset of society. But nothing and no one can free a person from compulsory demands of society, its laws that are obligatory for all. It is naive to think that one can blacken the moral and political foundations of our system and expect simultaneously benefits and recognition from it. And, of course, the people will not forgive anyone defection to the side of our ideological opponents in the keen struggle currently under way in the world. There can be no two views on this account.

Well, comrades, many absurdities, utter nonsense have been written and spoken in the West in order to distort the very essence of the party approach to art. Sometimes it happens like this. They take a not very successful work by a Soviet author who replaces an artistic study of life by declaratory sentences. They they start convincing all and sundry: This is the standard which the CPSU strives to impose. A powerful, profound book, written from party positions, is described by them as "deviation" from norm. I think that you will allow me not to mention concrete examples: Some of the comrades sitting in the hall have been victims of such manipulations.

Profound ideological content, civic spirit and high level of artistic skill -- such is the chief demand of the party, of the people to workers of art. Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee, and several recent resolutions on questions of culture, known to you, orient our artistic intelligentsia precisely in this direction.

Our great cause, our humanistic goals do not need heartless eulogizing in rhyme and prose. Works in which the original, fresh thought is replaced, as Shchedrin ironically observed, by "callous repetition of truisms", can only jokingly be described as works of art. Badly written books and operas, primitive feature films and television series, tastelessly made sculptures and canvases not only spoil the taste of millions of people. They discredit the subjects and ideas which their makers tried to address. So, one has to fight with persistence and principledness against mediocrity and facelessness. And, naturally, no indulgence should be shown towards lack of ideological content or towards undiscriminating world outlook.

By the way, is it not, comrades, the trouble of some of our art critics, who adopt a one-sided attitude, and either heap compliments on a weak novel, play or film referring to the "importance of the subject", or take delight in the "aesthetic findings" of an ideologically unsound work?

Meanwhile, our and world experience shows that great literature, great art cannot exist without highly professional critique possessing civic responsibility. This means that our Marxist-Leninist critique should not only give an accurate assessment of works. We expect more from art critics: ability to reveal the profound social essence of problems handled in works, back the authors if they raise them correctly and argue logically with them when they are mistaken. In brief, our critique should help the advancement of the people's spiritual life. That is why, as Lenin believed, it is necessary to link literary critique closer with party work.

Everybody whom the party entrusted with the task of pursuing the Leninist line in the sphere of art should do this intelligently and with initiative. This means conducting a frank, principled dialogue with people engaged in creative work. They should in no way avoid discussing acute problems of concern to artists. They should not refer their solution to the so-called higher bodies of authority, but be able to persuade and, if necessary, to convince the interlocutor change his mind. Party guidance over literature and art is unthinkable without that. This is precisely what makes it, as Gorkiy aptly said, "a morally authoritative force."

Comrades, Communist Party members constitute the political nucleus, the uniting force of artistic unions. They are called upon to assert the spirit of party commitment in artistic circles, actively influence the ideological direction of creative work, facilitate the shaping of Marxist-Leninist outlook among workers of literature and art, and help the moulding of artistic youth. Of particular importance is the consolidation of an atmosphere of strictness and exactingness of artists towards one another. This benefits not only the artists, but art on the whole.

Soviet culture presents itself today as an organic blend of spiritual values that are being created by all nations and peoples of the country. Quite clear, therefore, is the aspiration of the writer and artist, musician and architect to rely on centuries-old cultural traditions of his people, to give a profound and graphical depiction of his republic's life. Artistic practice proves at the same time that the closer national culture is connected with others, the more intensively it absorbs the features of the spiritual and artistic experience of fraternal peoples, which have acquired international importance, the quicker and more fruitfully it is developing. The greater contribution it is making to the enrichment of the spiritual life of all Soviet people, the whole of our society.

Dear Comrades, before completing my speech, I would like to tell you the news which will undoubtedly gladden you all. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Peoples' Friendship to the USSR Union of Writers for services in developing Soviet literature, for the big contribution by Soviet writers to Communist Construction and in connection with the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

Now let me wish you all good health, successes in creative work, and present the Writers' Union with the high, well-deserved decoration.

TV Shows Officials' Placement

LD251135 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT as the first item on the scheduled Novosti newscast carries a 2-minute video report on the opening of the Writers Union meeting in Moscow today. The video report opens with Chernenko walking unaided into the hall accompanied by the Writers Union Board first secretary and an unidentified figure. The other leaders take their seats, they are shown as follows: front row, from left to right, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Chernenko; second row, Zimyanin, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Grishin, Aliyev; third row, unidentified figure, Demichev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, unidentified figure.

After Chernenko is introduced to speak, he is shown standing at the microphone. He stands with his hand raised in acknowledgement of applause. Ligachev, although named as present, is not seen.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CHERNENKO AWARDS DECREE, NO PHOTO

PM241249 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September in its First Edition publishes in the center of its front page, in a 5.5 by 3.5 inch format, the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of an Order of the Lenin and Third 'Hammer and Sickle' Gold Medal to Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

PRAVDA publishes Chernenko's surname in the title of the decree in all capitals, but does not publish a photograph.

World Leader Congratulations

LD242116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Millions of people throughout the whole world welcomed with pleasure the news that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

An outstanding party and state figure, he has made a great contribution toward developing and implementing Leninist domestic and foreign policies. His name today personifies peace and international security.

Many congratulations on the high award have been sent to Comrade Chernenko from eminent political and public figures, in which they wish him new successes in his tireless activities in the name of peace and the happiness of mankind.

Telegrams have come from Bulgaria, from Comrade Todor Zhivkov; from Hungary, from Comrade Janos Kadar; from Vietnam, from Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho; from the GDR, from Comrade Erich Honecker, from Kampuchea, from Comrade Heng Samrin; from the DPRK, from Comrade Kim Il-song, from Laos, from Comrades Kayson Phomvih and Souphanouvong; from Mongolia, from Comrade Jambyn Batmonh; from Poland, from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski; from Romania, from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; from Czechoslovakia, from Comrade Gustav Husak; from Afghanistan, from Comrade Babrak Karmal. Telegrams also came from Humberto Vargas Carbonell, general secretary of the Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee of Costa Rica; and from Indira Ghandhi, prime minister of India.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHEBRIKOV ACTIVITIES IN ESTONIA

PM241313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Estonian SSR"]

[Text] Tallinn, 23 Sep -- V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, was in the Estonian SSR 20-23 September. He took part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Estonian SSR's liberation from the fascist invaders and presented Tallinn with the Order of the Patriotic War First Class.

V.M. Chebrikov laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin. Flowers were also laid at the monument to the servicemen who liberated Tallinn and the memorial to the fighters for Soviet power in Estonia.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member visited the Tallinn V. Klementi Sewn Goods Production Association, the S.M. Kirov Fishing Kolkhoz, and sociocultural establishments. In talks with workers, kolkhoz members, and enterprise leaders he inquired about what effect their initiatives are having on plans fulfillment and about their working and daily living conditions.

V.M. Chebrikov presented the Order of Lenin to K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who has been decorated for his service to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

During a talk with Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members, there was a businesslike, principled discussion of the progress in fulfilli the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Note was made of the need to further enhance production efficiency through the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and the better use of the available production and scientific and technical potential.

Special attention was paid to questions of enhancing the role of primary party organizations. It was emphasized that paramount important is attached to educating workers in a spirit of high awareness, Soviet patriotism, and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples.

A ceremonial procession of war veterans, representatives of the working people and youth, and servicemen from the garrison took place in Tallinn today. On Victory Square those taking part were greeted by V.M. Chebrikov and the leaders of the Estonian SSR. A ceremonial flame was lit on a 40-meter tower. The demonstration, in which many thousands of people marched through the city streets, ended with a meeting.

A big festive concert was staged on Pevhcheskoye field with the participation of Estonia's leading soloists and creative collectives.

V.M. Chebrikov was accompanied on his tour of the republic by K.G. Vayno; A.F. Ryutel, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.E. Saul, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION STRESSED

PM190900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by A. Dashdamirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Propaganda and Agitation Section and corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Individual: Dialectics of the National and International" -- capitalized words published in boldface in original]

[Text] Baku -- One of the leading directions of the Communist Party's activity is constant concern to comprehensively develop the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, to strengthen their cohesion, and to resolve in good time the problems that arise in the sphere of national relations. The Soviet state has amassed extremely valuable experience of fraternal collaboration among the working people of dozens of ethnic groups, a social and international community of the Soviet people has arisen, and a historically new type of individual common to our entire socialist society has been formed historically, namely Svoiet man, who combines communist ideology, an active life stance, high culture, rich knowledge and the skill to apply it, collectivism and humanism, and selfless love of the motherland.

The assertion of these qualities in the way of life and in everyday practice is a most important task for ideological and mass political work. "After all, this is a sphere," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "where it is impossible to conduct fruitful work other than on a collectivist, internationalist basis, taking account of all the subtleties of the matter."

Our party's documents provide a profound theoretical and sociopolitical basis for studying the problems of the individual within the system of national relations and for the personal aspects of patriotic and international education, and define their important place in party organization and mass-political work.

The modern era reaffirms the great correctness of Lenin's prediction that socialism would wholly internationalize all economic, political,and spiritual life (see V.I. Lenin. "Complete Collected Works," Vol 23, p 318). International processes embrace all spheres of Soviet man's social life: Labor, everyday life, spiritual life, aspirations, and value orientations. The ideology of internationalism is increasingly embodied in the social and spiritual maturity of the individual in socialist society, in his civic consciousness, and in standards of inter-nation contact. The entire structure of our life confirms the consciousness of belonging to a single Soviet people, simultaneously strengthening a person's national feelings and self-awareness, but people are not always able to combine the national and the international without collisions. After all, elements born not only of the practice of communist building and the socialist way of life, but of other, temporary, negative, and sometime chance circumstances may be introduced into the individual consciousness. Vestiges of the past, definite failures in education work, and the influence of nationalist propaganda from abroad make themselves felt here, and the correlation between the international and the national in the individual's consciousness and behavior may become unharmonious and contradictory in nature.

Hence, the task of asserting the socialist qualities of the individual in the struggle against nationalist prejudices and exaggerated or distorted manifestations of national feelings arises. The main thing is to work persistently and purposefully to mold internationalist convictions in people and to foster healthy national-patriotic convictions in people and to foster healthy national-patriotic feelings in combination and in unity, for the liberation of the consciousness from preconceived ideas and false stereotypes greatly increases the potential for improving man himself. In the specific historical conditions of the multinational Soviet society the individual, as the representative of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, a certain social, age, or vocational group, and national community and as a resident in a certain area, is the bearer of the particularities and traditions, above all, of the relevant SOCIAL associations. All these ties contain national and international aspects, just as the classes and nations of Soviet society are integrated in a new historic community of people -- a single, integral social organism.

In order to correctly understand the dialectics of the development of the individual in the system of national relations, it is also necessary to proceed on the basis of the proposition of the 26th CPSU Congress that the formation of a classless social structure will largely take place within the historical framework of mature socialism. The surmounting of social and class differences makes, and in the future will increasingly make, profound and irreversible changes to the nature and content of international ties. The role and importance of social, social and vocational, and sociopolitical factors in people's lives are growing. National and ethnic features themselves are changing increasingly intensively as social homogeneity intensifies, and international principles without them are increasingly being strengthened.

This, of course, does not mean the abolition of the individual's national affilitation. National differences, as is well known, will exist much longer than class differences; however, it is a question of the assertion of a qualitatively new, INTERNATIONAL, way of life, which also includes the changing national forms of people's social organization.

Improving the social structure and intensifying our society's social homogeneity is also a process of deepening the indivudal's international ties and expanding the sphere of each person's collaboration with the new historic community as a whole. As social class distinctions are effaced, the isolation of nations and ethnic groups is overcome, and socialist democracy is improved, in short, as society progresses socially and spirutally, the individual's international ties and qualities assume dominant importance.

True to the traditions of the Leninist nationalities policy, the CPSU is constantly concerned about the all-around development of each nation and ethnic group and each Soviet republic and their international cohesion, thereby promoting the enrichment of man's essential strengths and the flowering of his potential. The economic and cultural level of a nation and the specific historical originality of its social and spiritual growth -- hence, the immense historic and human importance of the nationalities policy of the CPSU, which has implemented effective equality among nations.

The international ties among people which have become established in our society contain a high ideological and moral charge and make man richer and his life more multifaceted, as opposed to being exclusively geared to narrowly national ways of life. However, at times, insufficient consideration is given to the fact that it is precisely in inter-nation contact that the individual, as the bearer of national self-awareness and the traditions of the everyday life and culture of a certain community, reveals most fully his own features conditioned by his nationality. It is active participation in the processes of inter-nation collaboration that promote the adequate reflection in man's awareness of the real correlation between the national and international aspects of social life.

One of the main factors in determining individuals' international life and directly forming, developing, and strengthening highly important international socialist qualities is the labor collective. It is precisely here that the individual's nationally limited world-awareness is most effectively transformed into international world-awareness. As the main social cell of society, the labor collective transforms the most important qualitative parameters of the Soviet people as a new historic reality into the leading individual features of its representatives. As if encapsulating within itself the entire force of developed socialism's socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral influence on the individual, the labor collective instills in its member international and all-Soviet characteristics and behavior and promotes the development of the qualities of internationalists and patriots. Thus, belonging to the Soviet people is one of the leading social characteristics of Soviet man and embodies his most important ties with society in a concentrated form.

This is convincingly confirmed by the experience of socialist development of all our country's nations and ethnic groups and by the practice of ideological work in all union republics, including Soviet Azerbaijan. Our republic is a united and cohesive collective of working people from many ethnic groups. The Azerbaijan Communist Party, true to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, consistently implements the CPSU's nationalities policy and conducts great and multifaceted work on the international and patriotic education of working people. It embraces all spheres -- both economic and spiritual -- of life activity. In their work the republic's party organizations strive to take the multinational structure of the population into account, are concerned about the economic and sociocultural development of all ethnic groups and their active participation in sociopolitical life, and unswervingly pursue an internationalist line in cadre policy. The efforts of the mass news and propaganda media are aimed at strengthening working people's internationalist convictions, internationalist life stance, and their consciousness and sense of belonging to the single Soviet people. Paramount attention is devoted to improving translation and the study of Russian as the means of inter-national communication.

In accordance with the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Further develop the International Ties of Azerbaijan's Working People With the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics," a program for expanding and deepening the Azerbaijan people's labor, socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and cultural contacts with the working people of all the country's republics, krays, and oblasts is being implemented. Particular attention is devoted to interrepublic competition among cities, rayons, industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and joint interrepublic ideological, cultural, and mass-political measures. This makes it possible to involve all strata of the population in different forms of intensive internation contact and to develop internationalist norms in people's traditions, social customs, and cultural orientations.

The experience of Azerbaijan's Communists also shows that an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, vestiges of private-ownership views, petit bourgeois morality, and outmoded and outdated traditions and customs -- that is, the restructuring of society's psychology in the social sphere -- promotes not only a radical improvement in the moral and psychological climate and the moral and political situation, but also has a beneficial influence on the establishment of an internationalist spirit and an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood among the peoples in every labor collective throughout the republic.

The problems of national relations and the international and patriotic education of working people and every individual occupy an important place among the most urgent questions of the theory and practice of building the new society.

From this comes the need for the social sciences to devote special attention to studying the essence and distinctiveness not only of certain national and international formations, but also of people themselves, the specific features of their spiritual culture, everyday life, and psychology, and to uncovering the dialectics of the national and international at the level of interpersonal relationships.

This research is being implemented by a number of the country's scientific institutions, including in our republic. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research, for instance, is working actively. Its specific research materials make it possible to more fully elucidate trends and problems in inter-nation contact and shortcomings in international education, to develop more precise recommendations on eradicating them, and to more flexibly take into account the social, cultural, and linguistic needs of people from different ethnic groups.

There are, however, certain complex, dynamic aspects of the moral and psychological makeup of and mutual relations among nations and their individual representatives, which is very hard to subject to scientific generalization. Yet, literature and art sometimes succeed in depicting features of national world-awareness, temperament, and way of life more subtly and fully than scientific works without wounding a person's national dignity nor cultivating national exclusiveness. The heroes, say, of Fedor Abramov, Chingiz Aytmatov, Mirza Ibragimov, Naba Khazri, Olzhas Suleymenov, and others incorporate the best qualities of Soviet man -- not an abstract bearer of certain virtues but a living, real individual with all the richness of national and international features. The educational "effect" of this literature is, of course, enormous. Therefore, a union of science and art, an appeal not only to man's reason but also to his feelings, is especially important in the cognition of nations' spiritual makeup and in uncovering the dialectics of the national and international in people's psychology and behavior -- and therefore also in the practice of international education.

The building and improvement of socialism is at the same time the way for the human personality to achieve the blossoming of an integrated and comprehensively developed individual. Along this road the resolution of the nationalities question, the eradication of inter-nation barriers and the former disunity, the establishment of unity, friendship, and cohesion among nations and ethnic groups, and their cooperation and mutual aid together constitute a precondition for the active factor in the all-around development of the individual and his freedom and genuine blossoming.

The scale of international processes is now such that the entire intellectual and moral makeup of every person and his views, convictions, capabilities, needs, characteristics, habits, and traditions are now being molded under their intensive influence. The international [element] in the individual is a highly important type of political activeness and high social consciousness, and the more multifaceted and profound a man's international qualities are, the more fully and comprehensively he is asserted as an individual and the more clearly the trend of his all-around development is uncovered.

In other words, the dependence of the development of man's essential strength on the extent to which he has access to the achievements of other peoples and of all mankind, on the breadth of his direct and mediated social and international ties, and on his capacity for free creativity, becomes increasingly obvious. The many-sided life of reason and feelings and the multifaceted satisfaction of human needs are inconceivable outside the context of international trends, and the processes taking place naturally in socialist society are the objective basis of that dependence.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA TO PUBLISH BITOV ARTICLES

LD240823 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] We have been told by the editorial office of the LITERARY GAZETTE that in the near future it will start publishing a series of materials by Oleg Bitov. The Soviet journalist fell victim to provocations of Western intelligence services when he was on a business trip to Venice last year.

He was kidnapped and taken to Britain. There Bitov was treated as a prisoner, blackmailed and drugged with mind-bending narcotics. He was not allowed to meet Soviet diplomats. The British intelligence tried to force Bitov to start engaging in anti-Soviet activities. Anti-Soviet statements were made in his name. Bitov decided to start double play, and only then managed to escape from the special services, and returned to the Soviet Union.

UKRAINIAN CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE SERIOUSLY ILL

DW251017 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Frankfurt, 21 Sep -- Ukrainian civil rights advocate Valeriy Marchenko, who is being held in Penal Camp No 36/1 in the Perm area (Urals), is so seriously ill that there is reason for grave concern. As the International Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt has learned from the Soviet Union, Marchenko can no longer move. According to this information, he is being kept in the camp's infirmary where he is receiving transfusions. As Marchenko's mother told friends in the Soviet Union, neither of her son's kidneys is able to fully function. However, the penal camp administration has so far refused to move him to a regular hospital. Marchenko, a philologist and journalist from Kiev, was arrested last October and sentenced in March for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to a 10-year penal camp term and a subsequent 5-year exile.

BRIEFS

RURAL MIGRATION REDUCED -- The first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee in the Republic of Lithuania, Petras Griskevicius, has said that the social programs carried out in recent years have helped to reduce the level of migration from rural areas to cities. Speaking to newsmen, he even said that the population of many Lithuanian rural communities was growing because school and college graduates were eagerly taking jobs on the farms. This has been largely due to the fact that the living conditions in rural areas have been catching up with city standards of life, and the introduction of new technology and machinery has helped make easier the work on the farms. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]

FACTORIES FOR NEW ROW CROP TRACTOR DISCUSSED

LD220842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] As has already been reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined, at one of its regular meetings, the issue of the construction of factories for the production of all-purpose row-crop tractors in the town of Yelabuga in the Tatar ASSR. The adopted decision is commented upon in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Comrade Kalinin, first deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, and by Comrade Tsyvorev, head of the Main Directorate for Mechanization of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture. This is what they write:

In effect, it is intended to create a whole new factory complex on the Kama that will include a tractor works, an engine works, a works for the manufacture of fuel apparatus, a works for the production of billets, and a repair and tool works. The complex will occupy an enormous area, 360 hectares. Yet another giant is to grow up on the Kama. The tractor works will be planned and built by the same collectives that built the motor works. The new tractor bearing the Kama mark will, in its technical and economic specification, surpass Soviet and foreign machines of the same class. Essentially, this is a new type of all-purpose row-crop tractor. Its power is nearly twice that of the serially produced MTZ-82, and its productivity is greater by a factor of 1.3 to 1.9 times. Thanks to a mounting device on the front, it will be capable of being coupled to several agricultural tools at the same time and will be able to carry out up to three operations on a single run over the field. The all-purpose nature of the new model lies in the fact that it can work with any of the towed or attached units currently in existence. In addition, 54 new types of agricultural implements are being created especially for it. This will be produced by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" Works in Kirovograd, the "Krasnyy Aksay" Works in Rostov-na-Donu; and also by newly built works in Neftekamsk and Krasnoarmeysk.

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH OUTLINED IN 1985 DRAFT PLAN

LD212247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] At a regular session of a commission of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, a draft state plan on the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1985 in the agro-industrial complex was examined. The further growth in production and purchase of grain, sugar-beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, and eggs, as well as produce from the food branches of the industry, was outlined in the draft plan. Thorough examination was given to issues on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the consolidation of the material-technical base of industries of the agro-industrial complex, and the implementation of the measures on improving the efficiency of the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations in the social development of the countryside.

BRIEFS

KIRGHIZ PRESENTED WITH AWARD -- Usubaliyev today addressed a conference in Frunze where Kirghiz was presented with an honorary diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for successes in the all-union competition in wintering cattle and for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products. In comparison to last year Kirghiz has again increased the sale to the state of animal husbandry produce. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Sep 84 LD]

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE ASTROPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD211111 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- A special TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control center:

Today is the 227th day of work in space of cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, currently on the longest space flight in the history of space research abroad the Salyut-Soyuz T-11 research complex.

The crew have completed the program of astrophysical experiments involving the use of the "Siren" (Lilac) X-ray telescope-spectrometer built jointly by Soviet and French specialists. During a total of 46 sessions the crew carried out measurements of the spectres of X-ray sources of the galactic and extra-galactic origin situated in the constellations of Sagittarius and Cygnus, and in the Crab Nebula.

The program of the crew's work for today includes technical experiments, preventive maintenance of individual on-board systems, the replacement of units and components nearing an end of their warranty period with new ones, the inventory of equipment and instruments, and physical exercise on the bicycle ergometer and the race track.

Using an infrared radiometer the cosmonauts will carry out an experiment with the aim of remote measurement of the temperature of different elements of the situation.

According to crew reports and telemetric data, the on-board systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Photograph Earth's Oceans

LD220832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] It is now 228 days that Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have been working in near-earth orbit. Technical experiments, maintenance work with individual on-board systems, and physical training are planned for today. During the day, following the program on investigating the earth's natural resources and the study of the environment, the cosmonauts will carry out observations and take photographs with hand-held cameras and spectrometers of various areas of the earth's oceans. The work on the station is going in accordance with the planned program. All crew members are healthy and feel well.

Conserve 350 kg of Fuel

LD241897 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] For the 230th day Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov are working in near-earth orbit. In today's program are technical experiements, preventive maintenance of on-board systems and equipment, and exercises on the velo-ergometer and moving track.

[Begin correspondent Tikhomirov recording] The cosmonauts proudly reported the other day that they had managed during their flight to save 350 kg of fuel through optimum procedures of correction and orientation of the station in orbit. Well, by our terrestrial standards this is not so much, but if you remember the expenditure needed to dispatch each kilogram of cargo into space orbit, then the effect is undoubtedly huge.

You see, even in space an initiative has been taken in saving resources, and, as at our terrestrial enterprises, this is based on a high degree of skill. Commander of the crew Leonid Kizim, it is said, has become so adept at working the knob activating the little jets [dvizhki] that sometimes flashes of a second are sufficient to turn the station and put it in the required position in orbit so as to point the portholes and lenses at the part of the earth or sky that has to be examined.

In the past month this work on carrying out dynamic operations has required special accuracy from the spacemen. In the series of astrophysical experiments being carried out with the aid of the Siren complex designed by Soviet and French scientists, the cosmonauts have had to orientate the station several times a day to the limitlessly remote parts of the starlit sky, such as the Crab Nebula or Cygnus-i, which, in the opinion of many scientists is none other than a matter-swallowing black hole whose presence was predicted in the universe several years ago. Cygnus-ii and Cygnus-iii, the center of our galaxy, are objects of the cosmonauts' research.

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have been taking turns to determine the X-ray radiations from these sources in a wide energy range, not forgetting to save fuel -- or motive substance, as they say in space flight.

Time and again the solution of almost fantastic problems is closely interwoven with ordinary everyday concerns of comsonauts and their life. Today is the 230th day of the flight. Never before has there been such a busy flight program; no one has ever worked so long in a closed area in weightlessness. Reports from orbit have become a part of our life, but it is sometimes worthwhile at dawn or dusk to take a look at a part of the sky above the horizon and note a small reddish star passing rapidly from east to west and imagine and realize that inside that star three of our people have been working and living for 8 months; if you manage to see a brief flash, perhaps that will mean that Leonid Kizim, has again turned the station around. The research continues, the antennae are spread, lenses are on, the feat of three people in orbit continues. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON MILITARY POLITICAL ORGANS

PM241413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Style of Work of the Political Organ"]

[Text] The Army and Navy political organs, as the Communist Party's leading party organs in the Armed Forces, are using their multifaceted work to strengthen the Armed Forces' combat might and to ensure the party's daily and undivided influence on the entire life and activity of the troops and naval forces.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and implementing the recommendations of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, the political organs are persistently improving their style of work and methods of leadership. Their efforts are now aimed at successfully completing the military training year, securing a high standard of organization and efficiency in the report and election campaign that has begun in the Army and Navy party organizations, and preparing for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th party congress.

The majority of political organs are now characterized by their high degree of professional training, the organization and discipline of their apparatus, their constant orientation on raising combat readiness, the quest for the most effective work methods, and the achievement of good end results in that work.

The activity of the overwhelming majority of political organ workers organically combines all-round military training with firm political and world-outlook stances; a good theoretical knowledge of work methods with practical experience; great industry, discipline, and efficiency with an innovative approach; and an attentive respectful attitude to the man with high principles who refuses to compromise. All this enables them to skillfully and creatively resolve the set tasks. Developing these qualities in every man and teaching a Leninist style of work means raising the political organs' efficiency and authority still higher.

Great concern for this is what distinguishes, for instance, the political section collective in the formation commanded by Colonel N. Nekrashevich. The political section officers are constantly searching for the most effective ways of enhancing party influence on the fulfillment of combat training plans and programs and the consolidation of military discipline. They have a good knowledge of the local situation, persistently improve their professional standards, steering toward scientific methods of analysis, forecasting, and control, and work fruitfully and effectively among the masses. They are exacting and consistent in implementing what has been planned, and, as a result, the political section exerts active influence on the quality of combat training in the units and subunits, which are approaching the completion of the training year with good indicators.

At the same time, the work style of some political organ officers still does not meet modern requirements. Sometimes they judge the state of affairs in units and subunits on the basis of paper reports, have a poor knowledge of the specific problems of the party organizations' life and activity, and fail to give specific help in raising their militancy and overcoming shortcomings in personnel combat and political training. Sometimes their influence is restricted to instructions of a general nature. These shortcomings characterize, in particular, the officers of the political organ headed by Captian V. Kuleshov.

Many factors are involved in securing a good end result in party work. Among them, decisive importance is attached to competent and vigorous party leadership. The political organ's competence is primarily displayed in profound understanding and consideration of party policy, ways of implementing it, and the modern approach to achieving the aims which have been set; in a profound knowledge of the state of affairs locally, and of the men's moods and requirements. Only a comprehensive, thorough knowledge of the troops' life and of the tasks they are resolving, coupled with a businesslike style, make it possible to exercise vigorous and skilled leadership of party-political work, to promptly notice initiative from below and to support it, and to assess shortcomings in a principled manner and work effectively toward their elimination.

Addressing the conference in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that party apparatus work is a great honor, but at the same time a great responsibility. That fully applies to the Army and Navy political organs. Their personnel must be an example to all military cadres, must be distinguished by their industry, efficiency, principles, and modesty.

Organizational and ideological work among troops, the implementation of party decisions, orders, and directives, and the education of cadres and all personnel in a spirit of increased responsibility for maintaining the troops' high combat readiness in an international situation exacerbated by aggressive imperialist forces are very important tasks for political organs. They execute this activity together with the commanders, through primary party organizations, strengthening their influence among the masses, and ensuring that Communists set a good personal example.

Life teaches that a political organ's activeness lies not in setting up a plethora of checks and commissions, nor in conducting outwardly effective large-scale measures and numerous conferences, or in endlessly gathering information, but in daily, planned, painstaking work with the men directly in party organizations and military collectives. The political organ must strengthen one-man command, be concerned with enhancing the authority of commanders and chiefs, make a principled evaluation of instances of indulgence and oversimplification in combat training and of the slightest deviations from military discipline by Communists, and make fuller use of educational means, criticism, self-criticism, and other measures of party influence to enhance the responsibility of party members and candidate members for their allotted sector and for maintaining vanguard positions in combat training, discipline, and socialist competition.

Modern demands on the party leadership's competence and activeness oblige political organs to analyze exactingly the practice of the apparatus and the contribution of every inspector and instructor to resolving the current tasks and to teach them more specifically how to instruct, direct, and help party organizations.

The maintenance of a creative atmosphere in the apparatus of the political organ and concern for improving the forms and methods of its activity are important conditions for effective party political work and for strengthening party influence on the further rallying of personnel around the Leninist party and enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

PRAVDA ON RATMANOVA ISLAND BORDER GUARD DUTIES

PM211442 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in the 21 September First Edition carries on page 4 under the rubric "The Communist's Shield" a 2,000-word dispatch from Ratmanova Island by special correspondent A. Krivel, headed "Where the Morning Is Born."

Krivel begins by describing his arrival in bad weather for a visit to Ratmanova Island, setting the scene on this "easternmost point of the Soviet Union's territory" and outlining the skills and personal qualities of the border guards based there. He notes that this border post maintains "close friendship with the westernmost border post of Socialist Czechoslovakia -- Trojmezi," and that "in this case distance is not the slightest impediment to the friendship and fraternity between the border guards of the two socialist countries." Krivel goes on:

"The people of Ratmanova and Trojmezi have much in common. The servicemen at the two border posts resemble each other in many respects. In both places the state border is guarded by young people who have secondary education, as a rule, and have been prepared physically and morally for the fulfillment of their responsible mission. In both places a remarkable group of Communists is in evidence, and at both border posts the majority of the personnel are Komsomol members or members of the CSSR'S Socialist Youth Union. The Soviet and Czechoslovak border guards have many helpers in their difficult military labor. There are the rural organs of the soviet power and the people's power, peasants, foresters, Komsomol members, pioneers. People's volunteer militia groups exist at every border settlement in Chukotka. The servicemen, in turn, actively help the sovkhozes and kolkhozes to resolve economic tasks and assist them in times of crisis.

"In both the United States and the FRG, military preparations have increased in recent years. Border incidents have become more frequent. Violations by the U.S. side of the USSR's sovereign border are not infrequent in the Ratmanova border post's sector..."

After a further passage on correspondence and meetings between servicemen at the two border posts, Krivel continues:

"Now that preparations are beginning for the celebration of the Warsaw Pact's 30th anniversary, another letter has come from Trojmezi: 'We were proud to read your successes, dear friends at the easternmost border post of the socialist community countries,' the letter says. 'We, the border guards of the westernmost post, have not lagged behind. We have won the honorary title of leading border company for the sixth time. The close international cooperation and fraternity in arms has been and is a most important source of revolutionary optimism for us. We see this as the guarantee that the American imperialists' adventurist, aggressive, and militarist plans will be thwarted.'

"Discussing the latest letter from the Trojmezi men, the Ratmanova men concurred fully with their call for a further improvement in the quality and efficiency of the protection of the state borders and the improvement of the border guards' political training."

The Ratmanova border post, Krivel explains, is now preparing its reply. His reportage concludes:

"Educated, physically and spiritually developed young people who know their own worth are serving as soldiers on the island. They devoutly fulfill their duty to the motherland."

"It so happened that during my stay I was able to read the 'personal' notes made by one border guard officer and to participate, so to speak, in his plans and deeds. I will not name the author. I will only say that there are many like him among the people in the green camouflage jackets and berets. The notebook opened with N. Ostrovskiy's words: 'Only forward, only into the firing line, only through difficulties to victory, and only to victory, nowhere else. That is the slogan of our country's young people.' What came next was purely personal. 'But today is easier than yesterday, and tomorrow will be easier than today.' And, among the log of events: 'Danger is always on the doorstep -- not every hour, but every instant.' And again: 'Nothing drains and frustrates a man so much as premature physical inactivity.' "'The Ratmanova Island border post is a leading post,' Gennadiy Andreyevich Ushakov, chief of the border detachment, said on my departure. 'It is the initiator, among us, of the socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.'

"I was leaving Ratmanova Island in clear, sunny weather. The sea was as blue as in Gurzuf [Black Sea resort]. I was being seen off by some wonderful people, and the Arctic itself looked different now. It became quite clear to me then, that these places are not just cruel Arctic frosts and long nights with the aurora borealis flashing; it can be as warm here as in Moscow. In the valleys, the tundra sparkled an emerald green; in places it looked like a carpet of pink and yellow flowers, with, alongside them, natural plantations of the vitamin-packed berry of the north -- the crowberry -- and quite ordinary mushrooms like the ones around Moscow.

"A last look from the cliff toward Alaska. Over there, Little Diomede Island -- U.S. territory -- rises up like a huge Easter Kulich [a cake shaped like an upturned flowerpot]. The summit is white and misty. The settlement of Ignaluk clings to the base. It is 4 km, 160 meters away.

"Here on the cliff, a detail consisting of two privates -- Anatoliy Maskyrov and Aleksandr Malenko -- is on duty.

"'Do border violations happen?' I ask.

"'Yes, exactly,' Anatoliy replies. 'They happen.'

"The red of the USSR State flag flew above our border post."